

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

UPON THE ORIGIN OF THE LYRE, HARP, AND OTHER STRINGED MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

IT appears, sir, to me to be an universal rule, that every art, science, or invention among men, owes its origin to some external fact. This serves as a foundation which the human mind afterwards builds upon. To a few letters cut upon a tree, we are said to owe the art of printing; to a soldier scraping his fusil, the art of engraving in mezzotinto. Newton is thought to have been indebted for his valuable theory to the fall of an apple; and the strokes of a smith's hammer are supposed to have given rise to music. This last supposition has however been justly called in question; and, indeed, the number of claimants to the honour of this invention (among whom are reckoned gods and philosophers) tends not a little to increase our doubts upon the subject. Without further preface, it seems to me highly probable, that the lyre (which is the parent of stringed musical instruments) is indebted for its origin to the *bow*. For with respect to external appearance, if we regard the form of some of the ancient lyres, and make due allowance for the number of strings, which we know were added in succession, we shall not perceive any great diversity between them. But it was not, sir, from considering the external form of the two instruments that I was led to this speculation, it was from reading the following passage in the *Odyssey*.

Ὡς δ' αἶψ' ἀνὴρ φορμινγγος

Ὡς αὖτ' αἶψ' ἐπ' αὐτῆς τανύσε μέγα τόξον Ὀδυσσεύς,

Διζήμεν δ' αὖτ' ἀεὶ χεῖρι λαβὼν πειρησάτο νευρῆς.

Ἡ δ' ὑπὸ καλὸν αἶσθε, χελιδόνι εἰκαστὴν αὐδῆν.

Lib. φ 406.

The comparison between Ulysses bending his bow, and a musician skilfully stringing his lyre, would alone have been a sufficient inducement to a contemplative reader to reflect upon the subject: but when the poet adds, that the hero twangs the string, which finely sounds like the swallow's note, he is furnished with a more powerful inducement. My thoughts being in this train, I was much pleased to meet with a passage in Plutarch, which appeared to me almost conclusive.

Οὐ γὰρ ὁ μὲν Σκυθὴς ὅταν πινῇ, πολλὰ κινεῖ ἐφαπτομένη τῇ τόξου, καὶ παραφάλλει τῇ νευρᾷ, ἐκλυόμενον ἵπῳ τῆς μίθης ἀνακαλυμμένος τὸν θυμὸν;

Præcept. Sanitat. sect. 18.

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"Does not the Scythian, when he drinks, frequently handle the bow and strike the string, in order to recover his senses which had been dissolved by inebriety?"

Here we have a Scythian concert of the twangs of the bow, and, however uncouth and dissonant, it proves all that I want, viz. that the bow was used in times of remotest antiquity as a musical instrument. But before I conclude, I shall produce, in confirmation of my opinion, an extract from Mr. Park's Travels into Africa:—

"We were amused by an itinerant singing man, who told a number of diverting stories, and played some sweet airs, by blowing his breath upon a bow-string, and striking it at the same time with a stick." To a musical ear the sound of a well-strung bow is not without sweetness, and a variety of tunes may be produced by stopping with the fingers of the left hand.

In regard to the improvement of the bow, both by the variation of figure and addition of strings, I can only say, that when once an idea is obtained, nothing is more easy than to improve upon it; and we know that the most ancient lyres had very few strings. Mr. Bruce gives the figure of an Egyptian lyre which had only two strings; and the monochord (which had also a neck) is supposed to have been invented by Pythagoras.

That the stringed instruments of modern times, such as the guitar, violin, &c. were derived from the ancient lyre, or harp, is, I believe, undisputed; but I refer the reader, who is desirous of further information, to Walker's Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards (see particularly page 73). I am sensible, sir, that much more might be said upon this subject; but I am equally sensible, that too much as well as too little might be said upon any subject. I shall leave it therefore to the investigation of others, and am your most obedient servant, THO. NORTHMORE.

May Fair, Jan. 18, 1800.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

I HAVE looked into several of the best editions of VIRGIL, which have none of them a stop after "*semper*" in the passage quoted by your Correspondent; yet I think his interpretation very ingenious and very probable.

O

As

As to the reading of *Tbetis* for *Tetbys* in the first *Georgic*, I find on examining that it is the reading of the Medicean. Yet whatever be the authority, and I think it high indeed, of that MS. such a reading would not support itself whatever MSS. might be in its favour.

As to the other passage—"nihil iste nec ausus nec potuit" in the admirable episode, or rather epic history, of *Nisus* and *Euryalus* (for it is more than an episode, as it does forward the main action), it could not be a double negative unless *ne* were changed to *non*. It would then mean "he dared every thing—there was nothing which he not dared."

I meditate an edition of Virgil as small as the very small and accurate Plantin edition of 1589, one of the smallest and most correct books I know.

With respect to the *Comet*, it is very agreeable, and for the interest of astronomy to have those appearances announced as early as possible. I observed the article copied into the papers. But unhappily, the star *sigma* is by no means sufficiently explicit. Of what constellation? whether *Corona Borealis*, *Hercules*, *Bootes*, *Cygnus*, *Leo*, *Aquarius*, *Capricornus*, or *Sagittarius*, or *Scorpio*, or some others, which are all lettered to  $\sigma$  and beyond. It is almost always necessary to name the constellation as well as the letter. And there can be little room for doubting whether astronomers of such eminence had done this in the original. As the article stood, it conveyed no other information, in effect, than that a *Comet* was on the 26th of December somewhere visible in our northern heavens. It is true there are some lettered stars distinguished by capitals, and which may be known (though not usually or conveniently so indicated) by the letter only. But in the most modern charts I have seen, I know none of these that go down to *S*, and they are not of the *Greek* alphabet. Nearly of all celestial phenomena, whoever would apprise the public of the appearance of a *Comet*, had need of being exact and full in copying the designation given of its position.

Feb. 5, 1800.

C. LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Tros Rutuluse suat, nullo discrimine habebō.

Virg.

Rutulians, Trojans, are the same to me.

Dryden.

SIR,

AS your magazine appears eminently calculated and partly intended for promoting amongst men a reformation of

existing abuses; and, as your pages have already been occasionally employed in pointing out a few of the peculiarities, and exposing some of the inconsistencies, that distinguish and disgrace the various classes of professing Christians; it may not perhaps be improper or unnecessary to notice an inconsistency, of which, though not, as I remember, remarked upon in your miscellany, it is to be feared Christians of every sect and denomination are more or less guilty.

I allude to that illiberal and uncharitable mode of passing censure, by which Christians of one persuasion, without observing a proper distinction and regard relative to the difference of persons and characters, too often asperse those of another; and who, on account of the opposite sentiments that prevail between them with respect to subjects of religion, reckon all of that persuasion equally culpable. The Methodist vilifies indiscriminately the Churchman, the Churchman the Methodist, the Calvinist both, and the Unitarian all. Each imagines himself possessed of the true knowledge of the Christian doctrine, and therefore thinks himself privileged, and at liberty, should he find any, among those who dissent from him in opinion, that are vicious and profane, wantonly to indulge in unprovoked aggressions, and to traduce all as ignorant of the nature and the power of Christianity.

This blind zeal for the honour of a particular sect, or the observance of a favourite tenet, has, in all ages, and in every part of the Christian world, been productive to mankind of error, confusion, and misery. In the times of ignorance and superstition, to how many was a difference in opinion the occasion of hatred, persecution, and death! And, in the present enlightened period of the world, how many zealots are there still unwilling to forget the petty ridiculous distinctions of party, and whose prejudices and littleness of mind forbid them to be candid enough to confess that men of piety and virtue can anywhere exist, except within the narrow precincts of their own sect! But, though there may happen occasional disagreements among Christians with respect to the circumstances of religion, why should there be any about the essentials of it? and why should they forfeit the brightest gem that adorns the Christian—charity?

I have been led into these reflections from a most uncharitable and unmerited invective I lately heard from a dissenting minister, who, in the course of his sermon, asserted that the clergy of the church of England



England would, upon occasion, to suit the temper and prevailing taste of their audience, depart from doctrines they had formerly advanced, and change their principles with the change of times.

Public assertions of this nature, when they fall in with the dispositions of the ignorant and the prejudiced, are pregnant with consequences the most mischievous to society, and the truest interests of Christianity. I shall not pretend, Mr. Editor, to defend the character of every member, or of every minister, of the established church at all times; but I firmly believe, and am well assured, the conduct of the several members and ministers that compose the establishment, is, aggregately considered, as irreproachable as that of any sect whatever. And I would ask this very liberal and charitable gentleman, when he made the assertion, where was the spirit of Christianity, that breathes nothing but concord, charity, and peace to all mankind!

I am yours,

Ravenstonedale, Feb. J. ROBINSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PRESUME it must have given pleasure to every friend of useful science, to have seen in your Magazine for September, page 677, a man so eminent as Dr. BEDDOES come forth and urge the frequent complaint of the defective knowledge of arithmetic, and distaste for the whole of mathematical science, which young men bring with them from our classical schools. If gentlemen of talents and science would join their efforts, in pointing out the importance of these studies, and exemplify them to be what they really are, the sources of all human knowledge, and that they strongly bias even young minds towards a habit of correct reasoning, just thinking, of drawing proper inferences, and making wise determinations, we should, in all probability, soon see mathematical knowledge more diffused and held in greater admiration. Such laudable efforts would have a strong tendency to induce parents and guardians, and even youth themselves, to prefer these manly endowments of the mind to those superficial and enervating accomplishments so prevalent in this age, and which are more calculated to qualify the sons of the superior orders of society to become fops and fiddlers, than the wise legislators of a free people.

I have read the French treatise upon arithmetic alluded to by Dr. Beddoes, in

which we find that the capacious mind of the great Condorcet has condescended to make the first elements of the science of calculation easy and familiar, even to infant minds; and if his attempt be defective, let it be remembered, "that it was written by him in that asylum where he concealed himself from his executioners; it was from thence he sent it sheet by sheet to his wife—and that the last was scarcely finished when he was obliged to go and seek another asylum, an asylum beyond the reach of wicked and furious persecutors—the grave!"

In order to give a specimen of the manner of this celebrated philosopher's explaining the elements of numbers, I have translated a small portion of the treatise in question. After having explained the nature of the four first rules in arithmetic, he leads his pupil almost imperceptibly into the knowledge of fractions, by illustrating the value of those remainders which frequently arise after the process of division.

"When you divided," says Condorcet to his pupil, "1634 integers equally among 8 persons, you found that each person had 204 of them, and that there remained 2. Suppose these 2 integers to be such things as may be divided into several parts, and that you have divided one of those things into 8, you may then give one of these parts to each of these persons; and then, after having divided the other remaining integer in the same manner, you may give another of those parts to each person; then each person will have two of those parts of which eight make an integer, or one entire thing, or two eighths of such thing. Therefore you must give to each person 204 and two eighths, which are written thus  $204\frac{2}{8}$ , so that each person will have in all  $204 + \frac{2}{8}$ .

If one entire thing be divided into a certain number of equal parts in such a manner that the sum of all these parts be the thing itself, one of such parts is expressed by adding *th* to the name of the number of parts into which the thing is supposed to be divided; if it be supposed to be divided into 100 parts, each part is called an hundredth; if it be divided into 238 parts, each part is called a two hundred thirty-eighth. So these expressions two eighths,  $\frac{2}{8}$ , show that two things have been divided into eight parts, and that two of these parts are meant to be taken. For this reason ten eighths,  $\frac{10}{8}$ , show that ten whole or entire things have been divided into eight parts, and that ten of these parts are meant to be taken; but 8 of these form one entire thing;



thing; therefore taking ten such parts is taking one entire thing and *two-eighths* more, thus  $1 + \frac{2}{8}$ . Lastly, observe that  $\frac{2}{8}$  is the same value as  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the two integers which remained.

After having performed the operation of division, it is not sufficient to point out the remainder simply by saying, for example, If I divide 1634 by 8, I have 204 for a quotient and two remaining; and if I divide 164 by 9, I have 18 for a quotient and two remaining; but you should say in the first case  $\frac{2}{8}$  remaining, and in the second case  $\frac{2}{9}$  remaining, because, though there equally remains two integers in each case, yet in the one example two integers are to be divided into eight parts, and in the other, two integers are to be divided into nine parts."

J. WARBURTON.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE Abbé Barruel has thought proper to animadvert, in the fourth Volume of his "History of Jacobinism," upon the spirit and tendency of Professor Kant's Philosophical Principles, or what is generally called the Critical Philosophy; to represent this system as dangerous to the moral, religious, and political constitution of Europe; and to denounce the disciples of that venerable man as "*a species of Jacobins*."—As this writer has taken the liberty to mention my name, as well as that of my learned countryman Mr. Nitsch, in the work before mentioned, it is incumbent upon us to demand his proofs of so bold and virulent an assertion. For my part, I should not have suffered this unprovoked adversary to enjoy the apparent triumph of standing unrefuted for upwards of a twelvemonth, had I been sooner informed that he had done me the honour to take notice of a book I wrote in 1797, entitled "*Elements of the Critical Philosophy, &c.*" 8vo. (London, Longman and Rees.)

Apprehensive that for want of room in your valuable miscellany you cannot insert the particulars of this controversy, I shall in this place only observe, that I am ready to prove to the world the following points:

1st. That it was unjust to ascribe immoral motives to Professor Kant; to confound his system with those of others; and to impute a mischievous tendency to his writings.

2d. That the Abbé Barruel is a casuist rather than a logician, and consequently unqualified to write upon philosophical subjects.—The former proposition I hope to demonstrate from the original correspondence between the late Frederic William II. King of Prussia, and the aged professor, whose answer was satisfactory to his sovereign: the latter I shall endeavour to illustrate by opposing the words of Kant, from the German original, to Mr. Barruel's unconnected quotations taken from an imperfect and anonymous French translation. I shall thus demonstrate, that the Abbé was totally unacquainted with the spirit and tendency of Kant's Philosophy; and that he has allowed himself to be grossly led into error by a French commentator, whose conceptions of the fundamental principles upon which the *Critical System* is established, were likewise erroneous.

Had the Abbé defended the great cause of Christianity and Social Order, with arguments clearly deduced from their sources; had he proved, that the school of Kant is incompatible with the religious and civil establishments of the *present day*; I should have silently borne his reproaches, nay, even have made with him a common cause. But, as I am firmly persuaded that he is mistaken, and convinced that he has contributed to prejudice the world against my venerable teacher, for whom neither time nor distance can diminish my grateful respect, I have ventured, and even thought it my duty to confute assertions, which every unprejudiced reader will consider as unfounded and illiberal. Whatever my opinions were, when I composed the *Elements of the Critical Philosophy*, I solemnly disclaim every *personal* inference that might be drawn from a book, in which the *general* principles of another author are avowedly submitted to the examination of the *learned*—not with a view to disseminate them in political circles, or to propagate them in popular pamphlets, but to exhibit the truth or fallacy of those principles to competent judges. I trust I have said enough, to conciliate the opinion of those who might have been prejudiced against the philosophic system of a man who, for more than half a century, has ranked high in the estimation of Europe; whose irreproachable manners are admired by all who have the happiness to know him, and whose whole life has been one series of virtuous actions.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A. F. M. WILLICH.

London, Jan. 15.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I find that various recipes have been given by Dr. Anderson in his *Recreations of Agriculture, &c.* and by the Highland Society, for destroying the Gooseberry Caterpillar; allow me, through the medium of your very extensive publication, to give the public what appeared to me simpler and more easy than either of the above methods, though coming from such respectable authorities.

During six weeks every summer I allow myself an excursion through different parts of this island, as a relaxation from a very laborious profession. Last summer I visited the wonders of Cardiganshire, at Hafod and the Devil's Bridge, and confess myself much over-paid for the badness of the Radnorshire roads, by viewing the great change of that part of the country, through the exertions and taste of a single individual. Whilst I was waiting for the gardener, at Hafod, to show me the grounds, I observed a cone made of coarse painted tarpaulin, covering three or four hoops of wood. I inquired of Mr. Todd, the gardener, what it was for? He answered, that it was a very simple and effectual contrivance of Colonel Johnes's, for destroying the Gooseberry Caterpillar. I asked if the Colonel made any secret of it. So far from it, said the gardener, that I am sure I shall please him very much by giving you an account of this, or of any thing else that you may wish to know respecting his improvements. I shall at present confine myself to this business, and, perhaps, may at a future period, should you desire it, give you more particulars respecting the improvements, &c. at Hafod, by this truly patriotic and public-spirited gentleman.

Whenever any gooseberry-trees are affected by the caterpillar, the gardener strews a small quantity of hot lime all under and around the tree, he then covers the bush with the aforesaid cone, and filling a common fumigating bellows with tobacco and sulphur, in equal quantities, with a bit of charcoal, or any other piece of fire-wood, thrusts the pipe of the bellows through a small hole of the painted cloth at the bottom of the cone, when a few moments are sufficient to suffocate all the caterpillars; they are finished by falling on the hot lime, and serve as a manure to the tree. Neither leaves nor fruit are in the smallest degree injured; and the caterpillar does not for some years return again to the fumigated tree. Mr. Todd said, it was per-

fectly effectual as to the destruction of the caterpillars, and not of the smallest injury to the trees. He said, he would engage to destroy all the caterpillars, supposing his very large collection was affected by them, in two hours. I am, &c.

J. EVANSON.

Greenwich, Dec. 25, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you are frequently consulted by your correspondents respecting points of antiquary learning, such as the origin of names, customs, proverbs, &c. I have taken the liberty to send you this short requisition on a subject which has long perplexed many of my friends as well as your humble servant, and which yet we talk about as glibly and freely as if we understood it. I have, indeed, often remarked that certain people will talk so long about certain things without knowing the meaning of what they say, that, when the inquiry comes, it is found extremely difficult to find any meaning at all. But to proceed:

It is probably well known to you, that of late years all bodily and many mental complaints have been termed *nervous*, and that most indispositions, from the most serious of the bed-ridden class, down to the common tea-table *don't-know-howishness*, have been resolved into certain operations of the *nerves*. Now, sir, what I want to know is the origin of these *nerves*. Where did they first appear? Are they indigenous, or were they imported? Are they aborigines or strangers? If *indigenous*, when were they first visible? Are they innate ideas, or superinduced by reading and education? Who was the first man that had nerves? Who first convinced his fellow-creatures that they had nerves? If *imported*, from what country did they come, and in what shape? Were they smuggled over, or came they in the fair way of trade? If in the way of barter, what did we give in exchange? I apprehend it must have been muscles and bones; but of that I have no direct proof, and therefore mention it with submission. My information is extremely scanty, and I do not wish to build theories any more than I would build houses without materials.

A very worthy friend of mine has inspected the Custom-house entries for the last fifty years (a period longer than nerves have been known), but cannot find them mentioned, and this, in lack of other proof,



proof, would induce me to suppose that they have been conveyed, as some people think the plague is usually conveyed, in bales of goods, and afterwards became epidemic. It has likewise, and somewhat in corroboration of this, been suggested to me, that they came from China in chests of tea: but as a commodity can only come from the place where it is, and never from a place where it is not, I am doubtful of this fact. Our information respecting China is still incomplete. On consulting Du Halde, Grosier, and Sir G. Staunton, I cannot find that nerves are peculiar to China.

Sometimes I have been inclined to think that they may have come from France, a country with which we had formerly very close connections in trade: but they are not specified in Lord Auckland's celebrated commercial treaty, and I question whether the existence of nerves in that quarter can be proved. If the French had nerves, it must have been their interest of late years to get rid of them. In Holland one cannot look for any thing of the kind; and in Germany, although they are mentioned in those wonderful *moral* plays which we import and *mend* to the great edification of all christian play-goers, yet I presume they exist principally upon paper.

Such are some of the casual conjectures which have presented themselves to my mind while meditating upon this subject. I set no store by them, I draw no conclusion from them. *Valeant quantum valere possint.* I will now proceed to facts, or to such observations as I have drawn from appearances under my own eye.

It is certain that they have not been the subject of conversation in this country until within these few years. I cannot state the exact period. That is precisely what I want to learn from your correspondents. I am not old enough myself to be considered as of sufficient authority; but my mother, in her seventieth year, assures me that there was no such thing as nerves in her young days; and my aunt Deborah, a spinster in her sixty-seventh year, confirms the same, although she has lately contrived to procure a set of nerves for her private use, the only consequence of which is that she gives more frequent orders than usual to an Italian *liqueur*\* merchant in the

neighbourhood, and is so alarmed about the steadiness of her *band*, that she is perpetually trying whether it will carry to her *head*. Other persons in advanced life, indeed all I have consulted, agree that nerves were not known in their juvenile days, and their opinion is that they must have crept in within the last thirty or forty years.

It would, therefore, be a great object for curious persons to learn the precise time of their appearance, and, if possible, the *inventor's* name. I have no doubt that he would, whether dead or alive, be highly honoured for his ingenuity, as it has tended more to the consumption of medicinal and *other* cordials than all the rest of the contents of Pandora's box. I have no doubt, therefore, that the persons most obliged by the discovery, such as the apothecaries and distillers, would erect a grand *stomachic pillar*, with suitable devices, as *delicate fibres*, the *sensitive plant*, *aspen leaves*, &c. &c. and, like the Monument, a flaming fire at the top.

It is seldom, as hath been well observed by philosophers, that the first inventor foresees all the consequences of his invention. This ingenious man, for example, whoever he was, did not foresee that a time would come when nerves should supply conversation with the most charming anecdotes, when every pretty speaker should not only be extremely nervous, but delight in the enumeration of the many tremors, palpitations, and feelings she was afflicted with. Even the war and the taxes are nothing opposed to a budget of *spasms*, and the most serious discussion of the affairs of Europe hath often been interrupted by a vigorous attack on the pit of the stomach, or a *sudden something* in the head, which can be seen in the highest perfection through the medium of a *glass*! It was this which made a wicked fellow say of my aunt Deborah, "That old lady's conversation is an odd composition. It is all *religion* and *cherry-bounce*!"

These are matters of obligation which the inventor of nerves may be assured will be gratefully acknowledged, as soon as he avows himself, or his relations will make known the place where his hallowed remains are in sweet repose. The benefits

\* I most earnestly entreat, Mr. Editor, that you will give express orders to your printer to spell this word *liqueurs*, as I have written it, and in *Italics*, to distinguish it from

*liquors*, an attachment to which is a thing of a very different description. Taking a quantity of *liquors* is downright *drinking*; but three or four glasses of *liqueurs*, in the course of a day, is, as I am confidently assured, *no such thing*! he



he has conferred will be suitably acknowledged by all who know and value the luxury of complaining, by all who are tired of *colds*; which are indeed too general to confer any merit, or disturb the harmony of a party, and who have found more liveliness and variety in the family of *spasms*.

Although, as before observed, the principal object of this letter is rather to acquire than impart information, I may add, in point of fact, a few other circumstances which have come under my observation. I would therefore briefly state that nerves, from whatever origin they may have sprung, are principally confined to large and populous cities, and I think more peculiar to Westminster than to London; not to deny, however, that there are many persons in the city, who are persons of property, keep their carriage, and are very nervous. Indeed I have observed that nerves very much follow the scale of property; and I fancy that if I could procure a peep at the books of the Commissioners of Income, I could pretty exactly point out those whose *ten per cents* amount to a decent trepidation. But as these gentlemen are sworn to secrecy, I must be content without this display of the physiognomy of income, and perhaps it would, like other physiognomical stretches, be rather a subject of curiosity than utility.

In the country there are very few nerves; even in places not more than twenty miles from London, they are scarcely heard of except in the newspapers. But in the adjacent villages they are sufficiently plenty. You may trace them on the Hammer-smith road, as far as Kew or Richmond. Their tendency is westward; for, although they are exceedingly common on the Bath road, and at the south-western villages of Roehampton, Wimbledon, Putney, &c. we do not hear much of them about Rotherhithe, Limehouse, or Stepney. Indeed I do not know of what service they could be in the ship-building line. On Hounslow-heath they are occasionally found in persons who travel after dark. I am told likewise that they are general in assembly-rooms, and that the possession of nerves is a *sine qua non* in the subscribers to dances and card-clubs. In Wales and Scotland, they are unknown—a circumstance which is particularly fortunate for the natives of the latter, as they would travel very slowly on the London road with such an incumbrance.

Having stated these circumstances as

*mémoires pour servir à l'histoire*, I trust that some of your correspondents will supply my defects, and answer the chronological questions above required. In this expectation, I remain

Your humble servant,

Feb. 10, 1800.

NEUROLOGUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave through the medium of your magazine to communicate to the farmers the following facts. And I hope they will receive the advice which I take the liberty of offering them, as it is intended.

Out of a coomb of discoloured barley, more than two bushels will not in most instances work on the malting-floor. In all the discoloured barleys, the proportion which will not work is very great.

Though the discoloured barleys work better now than they did at the beginning of the malting-season, and though it is probable they will still further improve as the spring advances, I do not think they can be relied upon for seed, as they do not vegetate better in the ground than they do on the floor. By kiln-drying discoloured barleys with a very moderate heat, so as only to expel the moisture not common to them, four-fifths, speaking generally, may be made work on the floor, or grow in the ground, besides the further advantage that they vegetate regularly together.

I advise the farmers to sow bright barley, if they have it; if not, kiln-dried, which I know from experience will vegetate; or dried by exposure to the sun in the spring, which may probably produce the same effect as kiln-drying. I would, however, earnestly recommend to those who have not bright barley, to sow a small quantity of what they reserved for seed, that they may ascertain whether it will grow or not, before they sow their general crop.

If the farmers will look at their stubbles, they must be convinced that the discoloured barleys would not vegetate in the state in which they were harvested; and that they will not even now as they come from the flail, I pledge myself to be a fact, as a maltster.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN KERRICH.

Harleston, Feb. 10, 1800.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**T**HERE are few people who deserve the commiseration of the public more than the inferior clergy, especially the curates; and yet, from the modest silence which they preserve, their distresses, far from being relieved, are hardly thought of.

It is true, that the Primate has taken *one* step in favour of the curates, but that step is a very little advance towards their relief. The bill which the Parliament has passed does indeed enable the bishops (who before had the power of appointing a stipend of fifty pounds per annum) to appoint, if they see fit, seventy-five pounds; and in case the rector or vicar does not inhabit the parsonage, an additional fifteen pounds—in all, ninety pounds per annum.

We will allow, that ninety pounds, with the use of a house rent-free, is a provision that a young single man may live upon, and maintain a female servant, provided he practises the most rigid economy; otherwise it is impossible; which, if it were not taking up too much of your time, I could prove from an exact calculation beyond all contradiction.

It is wonderful, Mr. Editor, how careful our superiors are to remove all temptation out of our way, in order that we may “let our *moderation* be known unto all men;” for the aforesaid ninety pounds falls to the lot of only a few lucky, happy individuals. I have had a pretty extensive acquaintance among the curates, and I only know one single instance of this eminently good fortune, which perhaps might never have fallen to the lot of its possessor, had not his rector been shut up in a mad-house.

The general stipends, I mean amongst the *upper* order of curates, (for as to the north-country, or the Welsh cobbler-curates or curate-cobblers, I have nothing to say; and indeed, out of the tenderness I have for the credit of Christianity, I think the less that is said the better :) the general stipends are fifty or sixty pounds, paid from benefices of four, six, and eight hundred pounds per annum. Now, Mr. Editor, it is not very evidently equitable, that a man who does nothing for it should be in the receipt of eight hundred pounds of the public money (for surely livings are national property) in order to indulge himself in all the pleasures of life, at Bath or London, while his substitute bears the “heat and burden of the day” at home, and starves upon fifty or sixty pounds; I say, *starves*, for it is capable of undenia-

ble proof, that no curate, how economical soever, can possibly live under seventy-five pounds annual income.

Generally speaking, the whole care of instructing the nation in points of religion and morality devolves upon the officiating clergy. But, Mr. Editor, the purest precepts, delivered in the most appropriate language, and with the utmost earnestness of manner, will fail greatly of their effect, when certain circumstances relating to the preacher are previously known.

*Poverty*, in the minds of the lower orders of people, has ever an idea of contempt annexed to it; and as people of this order are never very ready at making nice distinctions, they will behold their preacher with very little reverence, and, I fear, some contempt, which will render them indifferent to his precepts, and, by a natural association of idea, indifferent to religion itself. The final consequences to society of this indifference I need not point out.

How can a starving curate preach upon charity, and exhort his hearers to the relief of poverty? Half of them may imagine he means to beg for himself; and the remainder reasonably expect to see his precepts countenanced by his example. I myself *once* hardily ventured upon this subject, during a severe frost; but it drew upon me a number of dolorous applications in the following week, which I could not decently refuse, nor, without the utmost inconvenience to myself, comply with. How can a curate of this description (it is beyond all power of face) exhort his hearers to “owe no man any thing,” when his own butcher, grocer, brewer, and baker, are open-mouthed before him?

Shall I add one more truth?—We find it, Mr. Editor, pretty difficult to keep alive the fervour of devotion in our own hearts, chilled as they are by penury; or to “press forward to the *mark* for the high prize of our calling,” with another nearer *goal* staring us full in the face.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that, whatever the French may be, the English are not yet arrived at such a degree of indifference to religion, and the unfortunate fate of its inferior ministers, as that you should imagine this letter too uninteresting to the public for insertion. Provided you give it a place in your respectable miscellany, it may be read by a personage who could not employ his present leisure in a more benevolent and generous manner, than in forming a bill for the amelioration of our hard condition.

I am, &c.

CLERICUS.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR

**R**EADING in your last number an account extracted from the Leicester Journal, of Mr. Ainsworth's method of transplanting wheat, I am induced to offer your readers my own experience in that way. It was not on a large scale; but the experiment was attended to with accuracy, and the result was sufficient to prove the possibility and the advantage of that method. Mr. Arthur Young was then beginning his Annals of Agriculture; I sent the particulars to him, and they appeared in his first volume. As that work is not in every one's hands, and as saving of corn is on many accounts an object of consequence at this very dear time, it may perhaps be useful to some of your readers, if you give it a place in your magazine. It was as follows, viz.

In the beginning of the year 1781, I intended trying some experiments with wheat, but was prevented. I had steeped and limed a small quantity; but something unexpectedly occurring to take off my attention, it was mislaid, and accidentally found again in August 1783. About the end of that month I threw this seed into the ground, into an unmanured corner of my garden. In the beginning of February following I had a piece of ground (also unmanured) dug in an open part of my orchard, and I transplanted it on beds of six rows wide, at nine inches asunder every way. It tillered, and spread over the ground so completely, as to prevent even a weed growing among it. It produced admirable corn, and at the rate of near four quarters per acre.

From accurate calculations which I then made, I found that an acre, supposing the seed to be very good and the plants set at the distance abovementioned, would require only *half a peck* of seed. This is the whole of that experiment.

I am well aware, that the poorer any land is, the nearer the plants must be set together; because, in poor land, the plants will not branch out so much into many ears, as in better; and if the ground be not covered with the corn, weeds, of some kind or other, will spring up in the vacancies and damage the crop.

Beside the saving of the seed, there are two other material advantages which attend such a method; one is, that some suitable crop may be on the ground all the winter for use; and the other is, that ploughing the ground so late as February, will effectually bury and destroy those weeds which were beginning to vegetate;

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and before others can spring up, the corn plants have taken to the ground, and so spread over it, that the weeds cannot rise, by which means there is a very clean crop, and all the customary expence for weeding is saved.

But many later experiments have convinced me, that wheat will thrive *as well*, and produce *as full a crop*, if sown *in the spring*, as if it had been committed to the ground the autumn before; and in many situations where it is subject to much wet during the winter, the crop *will be better in quality*, and *more abundant in quantity*.—The winter's wet usually destroys all in the furrows, unless the land lies very dry, and it can run completely off; and wet is so favourable to the wire worm, that in many places half the crop receives an injury thereby, which it never recovers.

I have frequently sown *in the spring* both the white and the Kentish red wheat, sometimes as late as the *middle of March*; and never had a crop fail, that was sown at that time. Nor have I ever found any considerable difference in the times, when the autumnal and the spring crops ripened. From hence I conclude, that autumnal sowing of wheat has not been at first preferred, because that is the fittest season for obtaining a good crop; but solely because the farmer should not, if he can help it, have too great a hurry of business in the spring; it was therefore an advantage to have that business done in autumn, which could be done then. Custom has therefore put spring sowing out of use, till at length it has been taken for granted, like many other common mistakes, that that season is too late.

When there happens a bad autumnal seed-time, it is surely no small advantage to the farmer to be assured, that the spring will do at least as well. And in such a time as this (though I am far from believing that there is a *real* scarcity in the land) as much wheat as possible should be sown.

It is a pity that the way of setting wheat (as done in Norfolk and Suffolk) by dibbling the holes, and dropping the seed singly, is not more general. I have had the finest corn that could be produced *this way*, and also set late in the spring. The chief difficulty attending it in this part of the country, is to get the people employed, who are mostly women and children, to make the holes at proper distances. They are apt to be careless, and to make the holes in some places too near to each other, and in others much too far

P

far



far asunder. My man has complained greatly of the trouble they have given him in this respect. But I have no doubt, that if the practice of setting wheat this way became more general, this difficulty would vanish; as it is not complained of in the counties above mentioned. However, I hope, if I live, in the course of this year to present the public with a *method of setting wheat at PERFECTLY EXACT distances through a whole field, and as EXPEDITIOUSLY as the common broadcast sowing; which can therefore be applied to farms of any magnitude; and when a peck of seed is found to be sufficient for an acre (and, in some land, much less), the saving on a large farm must be immense.*

I have determined the distances at which I place any fibrous-rooted plant whatever. By measuring the length of the roots of a few full grown plants, I find the general length which they grow to in that land; for different soils, and different degrees of richness, produce different degrees of luxuriance; and consequently different lengths of the roots. I then place the seeds, if I sow; or the plants, if I transplant; at distances from each other, equal to *twice* the length of the roots; supposing some of the roots to extend horizontally, and that then they will not interfere with each other, but just meet, and absorb all the nourishment of the whole surface; but here I make no allowance for intervening weeds.

Should any of your readers wish for further information on the subject of this letter, I shall cheerfully communicate what I can, if they address, post-paid, to the Rev. Dr. Pike, Chapter Coffee-house, St. Paul's Church-yard (whither my London letters are usually directed). I am, Sir,

Your respectful reader,

Jan. 27, 1800.

J. B. PIKE.

P. S. These methods are equally applicable to oats and barley; I have had much finer corn of both these sorts thereby, than in the common way. I counted the stalks on one plant of barley, about three years ago, which had thirty ears, and most of them fine.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN order to add some weight to the ingenious proposal of W. C. as stated in your last magazine, as well as to do justice to a person who previously suggested a nearly similar plan, I beg the favour of a corner in some of the future numbers of

your miscellany, for an extract from an advertisement prefixed to a pleasing concerto, composed by Mr. Wright, then of Stockton; and published, if I recollect right, the latter part of the year 1796.

After some sarcastic innuendos on the vitiated taste of both composers and scholars, to which, perhaps, the comparatively little celebrity of this work may be attributed, Mr. Wright adds as follows:

"In order to prevent the disputes that so frequently arise concerning the *TIME* a Piece ought to be played in, the following simple contrivance is recommended to trial. Tie a small key or a seal, as a plummet, to a bit of coarse thread, the length of which is ascertained for the purpose; this held steadily in the fingers, and a trifling motion given to it, time may be accurately counted from its vibrations (oscillations). It must be observed, this is not meant to beat time during a performance, but to give the time previous to playing the Piece, by counting a few bars from it; which, to a good timist, is quite sufficient; and if to its simplicity is added, that it gives no standard or scale, and of course leaves the composer quite unfettered as to his measures, it will be found a practicable contrivance where the elaborate chronometres of Monsieur Loulie and Monsieur Sauveur, with the metro-metre of later invention, have failed of success. In the following concerto a regulation of this kind is annexed to every subject, and the measure given from the breadth of harpsichord and piano-forte keys, in preference to inches, the former being always at hand, and the difference in instruments in that respect so trifling as to occasion little or no alteration. Thus at the beginning of the first movement will be found  $28 = 9$ , which signifies that the thread, with the weight appended to it, measured across 28 keys, will vibrate (oscillate) the length of a minim. In the next movement lengthened to thirty-two, each vibration (oscillation) will be a crotchet, and so on with the rest. This, it is presumed, will be of some service to those who wish to observe the time a composer means; and as for those who make what was the *andante* in days of old, the *allegro* and *presto* of the present, by all means let them go forward as fast as they can; for even they are sure of this to their honour and comfort, that *the faster a person travels, the sooner he gets to the end of his journey.*"

It would appear from the concluding words that Mr. Wright is of opinion, that a passion for playing too fast is prevalent,



valent, and in that opinion I heartily concur; as, however capable a piece is of *variety of expression*, we hear nothing from the rapid finger of a modern practitioner, but a helter-skelter succession of *pianos* and *fortes*.

To remedy this defect and give the composer fair play, the proposed oscillations of the pendulum are, undoubtedly, well adapted; and without detracting from the merit of the first suggester, I think W. C.'s "scale" the most eligible plan; as, not to dwell on the trifling difference in the breadth of instrument keys, if the measure, as it merits, gets into general esteem, the performer on the violin, flute, &c. will find it equally necessary with the practitioner on a key-instrument, and with the disadvantage, probably, of having no harpsichord or piano-forte whereby to regulate the movement.

Of the above-named Mr. Wright it may not be improper to observe, that he is the inventor of a transposing machine equally portable with Thompson's, but with this difference, that it has twelve-fold merit; that is, Thompson's only transposes from and to the key of C major, leaving the *accidental* flats and sharps still to puzzle the inexperienced transposer; whereas, Mr. Wright's machine transposes from and to *every key*, both major and minor, throughout the system, and shows what every *accidental* flat, sharp, or natural, ought to be in the key transposed into. I state this on the authority of one to whom Mr. Wright had shown an acting model of his invention; but whether it has been made public or not, I cannot positively say. Of such a master's labours, however, we need not hesitate to pronounce that they benefit and do credit to a science upon which so many paltry claims to distinction are daily made.

With respect to the queries of "A Friend," I conceive *wet* and *dry* has reference only to the *wooden* part of an instrument; and that the tuning cannot be materially injured thereby, *provided the grain of the wood is parallel with the strings*; it being well known, that wood does not contract or expand lengthways. Not so trifling is the action of *heat* and *cold* upon the *strings*; upon which the slightest variation in the temperature of a room takes almost immediate effect. Hence a large fire, or an open door or window admitting a current of air, will soon undo the best tunist's labours; but then, on the door or window being closed, and the room restored to its former temperature, the contraction or expansion will be proportionately

perceptible, and the instrument, of course, be in tune again. Upon this principle it might be averred, that if the atmosphere or temperature of a room could be kept always uniform, an instrument would never want tuning so long as it held together.

The averaged effect of our climate upon instruments, or rather the difference between summer and winter, is, I believe, three quarters of a note in the middle of an instrument. Brass is infinitely more susceptible of heat and cold, than steel; copper not so much so.

From these cursory observations it may be deduced, that the stigma often bestowed on the tunist ought to be lavished on the variable climate, or the imperfect and disordered mechanism of the instrument; it being a very customary thing for people to describe their instrument as being "*horridly out of tune*," when a broken pen in a harpsichord, or a broken hinge in the hammer of a piano-forte, or any other disarrangement equally remote from the strings, prevents the key put down from sounding the note.

Jan. 14, 1800.

A. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

#### ACCOUNT OF A POETICAL COLLIER.

Ah me! full sorely is my heart forlorn,  
To think how modest worth neglected lies;  
While partial Fame does with her blasts adorn  
Such deeds alone as pride and pomp disguise.

SHENSTONE.

THAT the adventitious circumstances of local situation may often tend to call forth the earliest exertions of poetical genius, is a proposition too evident to stand in need of any illustration. These may undoubtedly be regarded as the principal source of that relish for metrical composition, which pervades the inhabitants of that part of Dumfrieshire which extends along the banks of the Esk, a river immortalized in the strains of Mickle. The verdure of the meadows; the woods that rear their green heads in every direction; the pellucid streams that descend from the sides of a thousand hills; the continual and varied ranges of picturesque mountains that bound the horizon;—all conspire to awaken in the mind of the beholder an enthusiastic regard for the romantic scenes of nature. This admiration almost necessarily leads to a fondness for that art which professes to pourtray her simple beauties. Hence the origin of that poetical enthusiasm, which discovers itself in almost every pastoral country.

The inhabitants of Eskdale and the adjacent



adjacent districts have, at least, for several centuries, been distinguished by a taste for poetry. Many ballads which celebrate their exploits in the free-booting times are still extant.

It was in this district that Mickle and Armstrong were born; and here, likewise, did the ingenious Russel spend the evening of his life.

Perhaps the people in general are more enlightened than the rest of their countrymen. They are fond of reading; and almost every shepherd has a collection of books. The small town of Langholm is moreover provided with a circulating library, to which they can have access for a trifling consideration. They have frequent recourse to dramatic representations: and although it cannot be supposed that they are first-rate performers, yet they have occasionally exhibited the *Gentle Shepherd* with tolerable success. The profits are always applied to the best of purposes.

Poets have appeared amongst them in almost every station of life: they can even furnish an instance of a poetical collier; a circumstance unprecedented in the annals of literature. The Muses have often deigned to visit the husbandman at his plough, and the shepherd tending his flocks on the lonely mountain: but never before have they ventured down *the palpable obscurity*, in order to grope for a votary in the coal-mine. For many years has William Wilson, after his daily resurrection, devoted his leisure hours to the study of poetry; nor has misfortune ever been able to suspend his exertions. The rude hand of adversity has often been extended to blast his happiness; but he still defies her frowns, and laughs at all her efforts.

His original occupation was that of a petty farmer. He rented a few acres of ground, which he cultivated with his own hands. His labours were not crowned with success; his affairs soon went into confusion, and his creditors seized upon the whole of his effects. He then sought employment as a daily labourer; and soon after engaged himself as a collier. In the meanwhile misfortunes crowded fast upon him: he was assailed by every evil which poverty could inflict; his wife languished in distress for upwards of ten years; and, to close the mournful catalogue, his numerous family followed each other to the grave, till only two were left. For the loss of these, he felt as a man should feel; but the change of fortune did not in the least damp the ardour of his mind. As a practical philosopher, he is

even to be preferred to Epictetus himself. His happy disposition soon enables him to rise superior to every fresh calamity. He is always cheerful and contented, although his poverty is sometimes so extreme, that he cannot procure himself the necessaries of life.—The following authentic anecdote will at once illustrate his indigence as a man, and his talents as an *improvisatore*.

As the coal-works with which he is concerned, lie at a considerable distance from his cottage, he is accustomed to take a supply of victuals along with him in the morning. One day, however, it happened that both his money and provisions were entirely exhausted; and when his fellow-labourers began to regale themselves, poor William laid himself down beside them in a very contented manner. But one, more generous than the rest, commiserated his situation, and offered him a share of his dinner, provided he would *say a good grace*. Having accepted the proposal, he pulled off his hat; and after a momentary rumination, very devoutly pronounced the following stanzas:

God bless the meat and bless the man,  
And let him ne'er be scant,  
Wha thus wi' liberal heart and han'  
Gi'es bread to them that want.  
Wi' plenty may his pantry flow;  
Let plenty never cease,  
Till Carson claw an auld man's pow,  
And end his days in peace.

His poetical talents do not constitute his sole claim to merit: in social life he is possessed of many endearing qualities.

Prompted by curiosity, I once paid a visit to this untutored bard. When I entered his dwelling, he and his family were sitting at a scanty meal. Though we were entire strangers to each other, he invited me to partake of their repast with all the frankness of established friendship. I willingly accepted the invitation.—It was the banquet of old Arcadia. At my request he afterwards, in a very agreeable manner, sung a simple air of his own composition. He told me, that he generally finished his little pieces at one sitting, and that he seldom or never submitted to the labour of subsequent correction.

Such are *the short and simple annals* of William Wilson, a man whose dignity of mind exalts him far above his station. It is melancholy thus to behold such a man languishing in the extremity of indigence. Shall no generous hand afford him relief? Shall the rays of benevolence never illuminate his obscure dwelling? Meek-eyed Benevolence! unless thou hast forsaken the



the boundaries of the gay, the opulent city, and fled to the peasant's lonely cottage, thy timely aid is not now solicited in vain\*. And assuredly thou shalt never have any cause to regret thy having contributed to throw, at least, a temporary lustre over the declining years of this humble votary of the Muses.

London.

D. J.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTERS FROM MR. TOULMIN OF KENTUCKY CONTINUED.

THREE days after this, at 9 o'clock in the evening, lat.  $45^{\circ} 22'$ , long.  $24^{\circ} 31'$ , we found ourselves in the centre of a fleet, which seemed to enrich the whole of our horizon. We soon received the signal to hoist our flag, and were presently boarded by the Assistance, a fifty gun ship, which with another vessel or two was convoy to a fleet of merchantmen from Cadiz to England. They were, I believe, very glad to meet with us; for, having been detained by contrary winds, they were greatly in want of necessaries, and wished to ascertain their longitude. They were in so feeble a condition, that they would have fallen an easy prey to a very inconsiderable force. We gladly embraced the opportunity to convey to you the intelligence of our prosperous, and then speedy, progress. It was not in our power to afford them much assistance. We parted, however, with some sugar and potatoes; the want of both of which we afterwards experienced. Some of our fellow-passengers furnished them, likewise, with false and exaggerated accounts of the French vessel; so that I should not wonder if long ere this you had read in the English papers, that the American ship, Sisters, had fallen in with the republican privateer, Captain Hern, who boarded her with a set of French cut-throats, sword in hand, but without shoes or breeches; and, after threatening to carry the passengers prisoners to France, ransacking their trunks, and devouring their provisions, by outward force or private theft stripped the Sisters of a great proportion of her stores. The fact, however, is, that they were good-looking men, and decently dressed. Their behaviour I have already described.

On Sunday, May 26th, we spoke with the Sally of Salem, from Boston to Portugal. I have already informed you, that the want of a fair wind obliged us to come south of the tropic of cancer. Upon cross-

ing that line, the sailors have always a custom of initiating those seamen who have never been there before into the mysteries of Neptune, by shaving them with tar, and dipping them in the sea. For this purpose, an hideous figure is dressed up, representing the god of the ocean, who pretended to come out of the sea, and knows by looking round upon the crew, whether there be any among them who have not before entered the torrid zone. Our black sailor played the part of Neptune, and did it with much humour and propriety. The principal thing he did was to swear the new sailors, much in the style of the Highgate oath, that they would not eat brown bread when they could get white, unless they liked the brown better, &c. But when he swore the boys, he introduced several things relative to their good behaviour, which they solemnly attended to, as coming from the lip of a superior being.

In the course of the afternoon of Saturday, June 22d, our attention was called to an object floating at a distance. What it was no one could discern: but some thought that they saw two men standing in a boat, and making a signal; but others were apprehensive it was nothing but a large log of timber, which would have been a very acceptable present, as we were much in want of firewood. Accordingly we stood for this singular appearance, and in the space of two or three hours approached it. Our conjectures were all this time exercised upon it; for it sometimes seemed white and another time black, and by and by it looked red. Some of us thought it was a rock, others a cask, others a boat turned upside down, and our surgeon's lady took it for a medicine chest. And indeed, fanciful as the thought seemed to be, it proved nearest to truth. For, upon taking up this wonderful object, respecting which we had felt so much anxiety, it proved to be nothing more than an empty chest, such as tea is usually packed in. Our labour, however, was not lost: for, whilst we were making for the chest, a number of fish came round us, and our black man harpooned a dozen old-wives and a dolphin, a most beautiful fish, which afforded a delicious Sunday's dinner to all on board our ship.

One of the most agreeable events which happened to us during our passage, was that of the appearance of a New England ship, from North Carolina to the Isle of St. Bartholomew, on Sunday, the 30th of June, when in lat.  $23^{\circ} 57'$ , long.  $63^{\circ} 24'$ . The captain was glad for the sake of accommodating the passengers to purchase four

\* This alludes to a private subscription which is now set on foot.



four geese of them, at the high price of a dollar a piece; and a fine turkey, weighing 17lb. at the still higher price of 16 shillings currency, 12 shillings sterling. I and two others went on board her, and gave for three little cheefes, weighing about 4 or 5lb. each, three dollars. They said, they could make that or more of them in the West Indies.

On Sunday, the 7th of July, we fell in with another American ship, bound for the Island of St. Domingo. Some of us went on board of her, and procured a quantity of onions, which hashed up with salt beef and potatoes afforded a very good dish; for our geese and turkeys were all eaten. But a greater luxury which we had from them was a number of American news papers, which you will know how to relish properly, when you have been two months without hearing a word of what is passing upon the active and interesting theatre of the world. Our ship, like all other American ships from the port of Bristol, which have sailed this year, had as many passengers as could be accommodated. Some were leaving England from a disgust at the principles and measures of the British ministry, whilst perhaps a greater number, without concerning themselves with public affairs, bore an involuntary testimony in favour of America, by giving it the preference to their native country. Political considerations actuated two who accompanied us: Mr. ———, a surgeon, from ———; and Dr. ———, a physician, who spent some time in America a few years since, but has of late resided in England. The ship we came in is of 204 tons burthen, and the accommodations are superior to what we often find in merchant ships. Adjoining to the cabin are two state rooms or closets, of about six feet long and eight feet broad. Mr. ——— and his wife occupied one of them, and the other was filled by myself and wife, the young woman who went with us as a servant, and three children. But as our beds were not above three feet wide, two full-grown persons could not be in the same, but by means of one lying at the top and the other at the bottom. And, indeed, it is not desirable to have much bed-room, as the shaking of the vessel will unavoidably beat one from side to side. The greatest inconvenience we felt was a want of fresh air: but this was pretty well remedied by keeping the door open, and making a small hole on the opposite side of the room; and, except in bad weather, no one objected to having the cabin-windows up. As the weather grew warmer

than we had been accustomed to feel in England, many of us slept either in the open air upon deck, or on the cabin floor, and I know not that any one suffered any inconvenience from so doing, even though he lay upon nothing but a blanket. When the heat was first experienced, I found myself very restless during the night: but apprehending that it arose as much from the want of exercise as from heat, I bathed just before I went to bed, by having a bucket or two of water thrown upon me, which had the desired effect, so that I slept very well. This practice I continued all the time I was on board, and many others did the same. Besides the state-rooms, there were two births in the cabin, and a little one in which our eldest child slept, together with a hammock swung from the top. For a single person, I think, a cabin-birth is preferable to one in a state room. As our cabin passengers amounted in all to fifteen, three gentlemen were obliged to sleep in the steerage, a part of which was divided off from that occupied by the sailors for the accommodation of passengers. The price which they paid for their passage was the same, I believe, as what the rest of us gave, 20l. sterling, finding our own wine and bedding. I paid 5 guineas a piece for three of our children, the eldest of whom was under five years of age. Nothing was charged for the youngest, and only ten guineas for our servant, though she fared in every respect like ourselves. Mr. W. who sailed three days before we did, with his wife, eight sons and daughters, and a servant, found his own provisions, and took the whole cabin, for which he paid ninety guineas. It will be supposed that our cabin, a room of about fourteen feet by ten, must have been pretty full with fifteen passengers, besides the mate and captain. But it was very seldom that one half were there at once, except at our meals. Most of us spent the greater part of our time upon the quarter deck, which extended over one half of the ship, and is always kept perfectly clear. Our amusements and employments were such as suited our various tastes and habits. For the first week, indeed, few were capable of any amusement. Some were so fortunate as to escape sickness altogether; but the greater part were in a very uncomfortable state for three or four days at least. Being upon deck and breathing the open air, afforded the most relief; and I thought that those who had resolution enough to move about a little, got rid of it the soonest. The children, though frequently sick for a few days, appeared to feel it less than



than any. After our recovery from this disagreeable state, some of us spent our time in walking upon the deck, others in reading, and others in sleeping. Many often concluded the day with a rubber at whist. It was sometimes an amusement to watch the porpoises and dolphins, and to observe the dexterity of a black sailor on board, in darting his harpoon into them. On one day, he took two porpoises in this manner; the skin of which was boiled for the sake of the oil, and part of the flesh for food. To the sailors, after eating so much salt beef, it was no unacceptable change; but our appetites were scarcely prepared for it. The captain had laid in for the cabin passengers a considerable number of ducks and fowls, 4 pigs, some dozens of bullocks' tongues, several hams, corned beef, pork, and pickled tripe which was very good, and a quantity of split peas, rice, flour, and currants. Peas soup, and puddings of rice and flour, we found to be as agreeable food as any; for the smoke would not admit of our fowls being roasted in any other manner than in the oven. I found the advantage of adopting Dr. Franklin's plan of laying in a little bread cut into slices and baked over again in the oven. This bread kept just as well as sea-biscuits, and was, to my taste, much more agreeable. When soaked in chocolate, it made a very agreeable breakfast. It was very fortunate for me, that I took a little chocolate, as for want of milk I could drink neither tea nor coffee without being sick. Sometimes we breakfasted upon tapioca, which with a little wine and sugar is agreeable and nutritious food; and so likewise is saloup powder, half a pound of which will go a great way: it is prepared like water-gruel. Every person who takes a voyage will find it very agreeable to have a little stock of raisins, prunes, lemons, oranges, and apples; and, though it is the captain's place to have plenty of porter, cyder, sugar, and eggs, yet it may be as well to provide against a possible deficiency of his stock. Sugar, indeed, would be found very valuable in case of a want of provisions. Portable soup is, in this view, a very good article to take, as a pound would sustain a man many days. We had every reason to think well of our captain, and to be pleased with the provision he had made for us; but the steerage passengers expressed great dissatisfaction. I believe, however, he fulfilled his engagement with them; and on some voyages he probably fared no better himself. But a continual run of salt provisions does not suit the qualmish stomachs of persons

unaccustomed to the sea. I should, therefore, by all means recommend it to persons intending to go in the steerage to provide for themselves. Whether they can come so cheap upon that plan, I do not know; but I am sure they can come comfortably upon no other. A young man, who came in the steerage with us, paid 10l.; a person who came with his wife and five children, the eldest of whom was ten, and the youngest two years old, paid for the whole 42l.; though, if he had been ready to go in February, a captain from Liverpool would have taken them, and found every thing for them as steerage passengers, for twenty-six guineas. He mentioned to me a friend of his, who lately went from Liverpool as a cabin passenger, having provision found him by the captain, and paid no more than fifteen guineas. Mr. — had an orphan boy of ten years old, from the Birmingham workhouse, whom he took in the steerage, and paid five guineas for him. His master was allowed to give him, now and then, a little provision from the cabin. All the passengers, whether in the cabin or steerage, found their own beds and bedding. What would be charged to steerage passengers who found their own provisions, I cannot say: the captain told me, that they were taken from Ireland for three guineas; in which case they had nothing but bare ship room, and provided their own meat, water, bedding, cooking-utensils, and every thing. Any master of a ship, who takes persons upon this plan, will expect them to lay in provisions for three months: for, if the winds should be contrary, humanity would throw them upon him for subsistence. But, on the other hand, they ought to stipulate to have the liberty of taking on shore with them what provisions may be left. It is not to be expected, that a captain will allow room enough to take water for washing: but Windsor soap will make a lather in salt water; and, I am told, Castile soap will do the same: but they are both dear, and I have seen no sufficient proof of their efficacy. A check shirt will be found very convenient to those who have not a sufficient change of linen, and a jacket and trowsers of blue baize, or any other dark-coloured cloth, are very convenient for going up and down the steps, and for preventing better clothes from being injured by the pitch, when sitting upon deck. A pair of common trowsers may be bought at the shops in sea-port towns for four or five shillings. Nothing is of more importance on ship-board, than having the apartments well aired. The bedding



ding should be taken upon deck, at least once a week. The bed-room should be washed, and the floor sprinkled with vinegar, or with camphire dissolved in spirits of wine. Indeed, I should think it would be worth while to take a little lime, in order to white-wash the sides and roof occasionally. It is a great object to have good water. Great care should be taken what casks are used. Some of our water was intolerable, in consequence of its having been put into a rum cask; but it improved on being exposed to the open air. In laying in provisions, every one will of course consult his own taste. Tongues, hams, pickled pork, and tripe, and dried or salt beef, seem to be the most proper articles; but, for my own part, I should be more solicitous to have a good stock of vegetable food. Potatoes, onions, apples, peas, flour, rice, oatmeal, with a few currants and raisins, would probably afford food as agreeable to the taste of persons at sea, as any that can be provided. In place of one half the biscuits, which is usually laid up, I should certainly take some common household bread, cut into slices, and baked over again: though bread in loaves, if baked rather harder than usual, might be taken for the first fortnight. It would be well worth while, for those who like oat-cakes, to take a stone for baking them upon: but a chaffing-dish and charcoal would likewise be necessary, on account of the smokiness of the ship's fire, unless there were something to cover them when baking. Of course no one would forget butter, cheese, treacle, salt, pepper, suet, and mustard. For breakfast, nothing is preferable to chocolate, tapioca, sago, and sallow powder; though tea and coffee need not be entirely neglected: but I should think peppermint or balm preferable. If a little white wine or spirits can be afforded, it will be found very acceptable; and it is probable, that occasion will be found for a little rhubarb, and some camomile flowers. Cumbersome furniture, as bedsteads, chairs, and tables, so far from being serviceable, will be found to be in the way. Instead of earthen ware, wooden trenchers and tin or horn cups will be most convenient; and one article, at least, of every necessary utensil should be provided in wood, tin, or pewter, as every thing which lies loose, and that will break, is almost sure of being broken. It is to be observed, that for every thing which is carried on ship-board a sufferance is to be taken out of the custom-house of the port from which you sail. What is designed for use on the voyage must be entered as ship-stores, for which

nothing is to be paid. But for every package, or box of clothes, the custom-house officers demand one shilling. It is therefore advisable to have your goods put into large boxes; and when you go to the custom-house to take out your sufferance, you must say, how many boxes, portmanteaus, or parcels you have, and whether they contain clothes, books, or furniture. Upon taking them to the ship, they must remain upon the quay till the custom-house officers have examined the contents, though they are sometimes satisfied with opening the covers. A similar form is observed upon landing in America, but it costs you nothing: for the custom-house officers do not, like those of England, make you pay them for giving you the trouble of examining your trunks. Upon all articles of merchandize, there is a duty of ten or fifteen per cent. There is a wonderful difference in the expense incurred by ships in the ports of England, and in those of America. The *Sisters* was at Bristol fifty-two days; and her expenses for pilotage, dock room, wharfage, and some little repairing, amounted to 150*l*. In America they would not have exceeded 15 or 20*l*. for the same purposes. For pilotage alone, in going up and down the river, the captain paid nearly 30*l*. This difference of charges in the British and in the American ports, is probably one circumstance which enables the Americans to carry so much cheaper than the British. Their ships, too, are built with three-fifths of the money which the ships of England cost. They are navigated likewise with fewer seamen; but they have better wages. An English ship of the same size as that we came in would probably have ten sailors; whereas ours was navigated by six only: but the captain and the mate stand at the helm, or mount aloft, occasionally, like any of the men, when their assistance is wanted. I do not find that they are less respected for being more useful than those who affect a greater degree of state. The best seaman we had on board was a Black, who discovered in no respect any mark of inferiority to men of a lighter complexion. His grandfather was kidnapped, when a child, upon the coast of Africa; but his father is become an independent man, and is the cultivator of thirty acres of his own property upon Long Island, in the State of New York. Our black sailor has ten dollars (2*l*. 5*s*.) per month. Next to him, on board the *Sisters*, were an Irishman and Dane, whose wages were nine dollars per month. The Dane first went to America in a Dutch vessel,



vessel, but was tempted to enter into the employ of an American merchant by the prospect of better pay. The Irishman, in addition to this motive, was induced to change masters by the desire of liberating himself from the harsh usage which he met with in the British service. So common is the desire, that the masters of British vessels in American ports very commonly either lie off at a distance from the shore, or throw their seamen into prison, to prevent their escaping from them. But, notwithstanding this, and the rigour of the law, it is said that one half of the American vessels are navigated by the sailors of Britain or Ireland; for the native Americans generally think it more profitable to plough the land than the ocean. Three of our sailors out of the six were Americans, and have only seven or eight dollars a piece. One of them was possessed of ten or twelve hundred pounds; but having been on board an English man of war, and contracted those habits which are so common to men in that situation, a considerable part of it was soon dissipated. But no man in our ship had so much employment as the cook, whose business it was to wait upon the passengers: his wages were only six dollars; but, on account of perquisites attending his situation, it was considered to be as lucrative as any; but being under twenty-one, his gains went to his father. As an assistant to the cook, was a poor lad, who, having neither father nor mother, came the day before we sailed, almost naked, from a village near Bath, offering his services to the captain of our ship. He could get bread, but no clothing, by driving the plough and frightening the birds from the farmer's corn; and having resolved to try whether the sea would reward him better than the land, Captain Webb happened to be the first man he met with as he was strolling along the quay at Bristol. Probably this poor British outcast will one day become a happy and independent citizen of America.

There seemed to be among our men a general disposition to abandon the sea, as soon as they had saved enough to become cultivators of the soil. Two hundred dollars they reckoned would be sufficient to purchase a farm in New England, and to maintain a man till the produce of his land should afford him a subsistence. Our mate (a young man of twenty-five) has a farm in that part of the State of Massachusetts, which is called the Province of Maine, at the distance of about thirty miles from the sea. It is the custom of New England, it seems, for a parent who has many children, to purchase a tract of new

land for the older ones, and to give up the management of his own estate to the youngest son, reserving to himself a maintenance out of it; for, according to the just and equal laws of the country, all the children are placed upon a level; and the parent would shudder at the thought of making five children slaves or beggars for the sake of making the sixth a gentleman. The price of land in the neighbourhood to which our mate belongs, is about one dollar, i. e. 4s. 6d. for a statute acre. It is reckoned very fertile for that northern situation: but as the trees are large and very close together, it is expensive to clear the ground. He gives 10s. currency, 7s. 6d. sterling, an acre for cutting the trees down, which a good workman will do in about two days. The trees are then left upon the ground, from July to the following spring, when they are burnt to ashes. The expence of this is between two and three dollars an acre. The land is then ready to receive the Indian corn, without any further preparation. The produce is nearly sufficient to defray the expence of cleaning the land. The second year they sow wheat, but without making use of the plough. The wheat is sown upon the land, whilst in the state in which it is after the stalks of the Indian corn are rooted up: and the grain is covered with the hoe. To this farm he hopes to retire in a year or two from the vicissitudes of a sea-faring life, and to cultivate in peace the grateful soil. He has a wife, who is under fifteen years of age; for early marriages are common in America. Large families, therefore, are frequently to be met with. He mentioned to me an old couple, whom he knew, who lived to see four hundred and fifty descendants.

(End of the first Letter.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, Mr. Singleton, in the Magazine of last month, is desirous to know whether the passage he quotes from the ninth book of the *Æneid*, *O Rutuli! mea fraus omnis; nihil iste nec ausus Nec potuit*: is the only one which occurs in the Latin classics, where two negatives do not constitute an affirmative. I can assure him, it is by no means so: there are several others of similar interpretation, which I have met with in the common course of reading, though the two following are all that I can quote at the moment.

*Nec patiemur duos Caïos. vel duos Neronēs, ne hac quidem gloria famæ frui.* PLIN, Nat. Hist. l. 36, p. 363, edit. Bipont.

*Nunquam*



*Nunquam adhuc Romanæ copiæ neque majores neque melioribus ducibus convenerant, &c.* EUTROP. lib. 6. ad finem.

The same rule, with regard to the force of two negatives, holds good in the English language, and similar deviations from that rule likewise occur, particularly in the use of the conjunction *nor*, to the ungrammatical application of which instead of *or* our ears are so accustomed, that we are startled at the legitimate phraseology, as may be seen in almost every page of the Analytical Review, the *redacteur* of which was particularly hostile to this common error.

I am, Sir,

Dec. 26th, 1799. Yours, &c.

N. K.

#### EFFECTS OF SUWARROW'S VICTORIES ON ITALIAN LITERATURE.

*Extracted from a Letter of a Traveller, dated Venice, 20th Sept. 1799.*

**A** MORE sudden revolution of Italian literature than that which took place before and after the arrival and victories of SUWARROW, you hardly can imagine. In Turin I visited, during the French epoch, all the booksellers' shops, and in none could I find any new publications except such as related to the Gallo-Italian revolutionary system. Among others the shop of a certain Boschi was full of Registers of the crimes of emperors, kings, popes, and Italian princes; and therefore Suwarrow, without the tedious formalities of a trial, quickly passed sentence on him, ordering Baron Latour to confiscate his whole stock. The printing-offices [*stamperie*] all assumed the surname *patriotic*; and the *Leggi relative alla Costituzione Francese* lay for sale on the counters of Ferrero, Pomba, Rameletti, Pane, Barberis, in short, of all the booksellers, at the low price of 20 S.S. and in the French language the *Instructions militaires simples et faciles pour apprendre l'exercice en peu de temps, à l'usage des Gardes Nationales*, were published by Benfa and Ceresola, for the instruction of the Piedmontese. But, heavens! what a metamorphosis on the appearance of the Russian victor! Every press teemed with maledictions against the French army, and hymns in praise of the Russo-Austrian deliverers. Of the former the (*Arringa*) *alli Soldati Francesi*, the *Eccitamento d'un Tedesco ai Soldati Francesi* (in Italian and French) and the Call *Alla Italia: colle Epigrafe: Patientia læsa fit furor*, may serve for specimens. More satirical were the productions of the press at Milan. The *Testamento della fu Repubblica Cisalpina*; the *Relazione ex officio della malattia e morte della fu Repubblica Cisalpina, spedita*

*al Direttorio Francese dal Medico della Difunta*; the *Sentimenti di un Suddito Austriaco nella occasione dell' anniversario del dì 17 Aprile*; belong to this class. Nor were there wanting religious *Riflessioni*, among which the *Moderna Democrazia schmascherata, ossia Parallelo fra lo stato democratico, e lo stato monarchico*, published at Turin by Matteo Guaita, maintained the foremost rank. To the historical class belongs a book published at Milan by Pogliani and Co. intitled *I Francesi in Lombardia*, in 8vo. in which are enumerated all the calamities which the French have brought upon Italy since the year 1493.— Since this political metamorphosis of Italy, such works are most saleable as furnish fragments of the history of the war, written partially in favour of the Coalition.— The *Esata narrazione del Fermento popolare che l'Ambasciata Francese a occasione col esposizione di una Bandiera tricolore nel dì 13 Aprile 1798 in Vienna*, was reprinted in Milan and Modena, after the edition of the *Stamperia governiale* at Trieste. Even the summons sent to the commandant of Philipsburg by General Bernadotte was amply commented on in a pamphlet which appeared at Trieste under the title *Riflessioni sulla intimazione della Resa della Fortezza imperiale ai Philips-bourg fatta dal Francese Generale Bernadotte al Ringravio de Salm, Commandante della medesima*. It being now the fashion to publish such details, you will be less surprised to learn that the *Corrispondenza dell' Armata Francese inter-ettata dalla Squadra de Nelson*, was at Milan translated from the English. The literary novelties during my stay at Florence, Pisa, Livorno, and Siena, were already so exclusively of a politico-monarchical tendency, that even at the latter places I could find nothing new of any note, in the other departments of science, except a *Viaggio in Grecia di Saverio Scrosani Siciliano, fatto nell' anno 1794 e 1795*, in three volumes 8vo. Of the change of the newspapers, too, from one extreme to the other during the above-mentioned two epochs, you can still less form any idea. Instead of the *Monitori* of Rome, Florence, Milan, Turin, &c. the Vienna Court-gazettes Extraordinary are translated under the title *Li fatti d'Armi, dall' incominciamento di questa Campagna in poi, fidelissimamente tradotti dagli Originali Tedeschi*. Only a few, as for example the *Corriere Milanese*, and the *Gazzetta Universale* of Florence, were permitted to be continued without interruption, having undergone however a metamorphosis in their outside appearance. Of the new journals which have started into existence during



during the Suwarrowan epoch, I can recommend to your notice only the *Gazzetta Veneta privilegiata*, published by Zarletti.

The spirit of translation becomes daily more and more awake in Italy. A complete translation of Gibbon's Works is published by Zatta in Venice. From the French the *Mercurio Britannico* of Mallet du Pan is regularly translated, and published at Milan by Pirotta. For the lovers of the German language several dictionaries now appear, the newest and best is the *Dizionario Italiano e Tedesco*, sold by Storti in Venice. The Russian language begins to be cultivated too in Italy; and a *Vocabolario delle Parole le piu famigliari della lingua Russa* has made its appearance at Milan. Nor have the Theologians been idle, now that bigotry and piety begin to breathe again, and the impending election of a pope excites general attention. The *Giornale Ecclesiastico Universale* published by Taglioretti in Milan, and *La difesa del Catechismo del venerabile Cardinale Bellarmino*, by Andreola in Florence, were their first fruits after the retreat of the French. With respect to the election of the Pope, the treatise *Della Condotta della Chiesa Cattolica nella Elezione del suo Capo visibile, il sommo Pontefice Romano*, is really interesting. The author of it is the Abate Francesco Gusta of Florence. The forms, regulations and deviations in the election of a pope out of Rome are minutely described in it.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**R**ESPECTING the information which Mr. Singleton, in the Monthly Magazine for December, p. 847, requests relative to the phraseology and signification of two or more words coming together in a sentence in the Latin language, and importing negation, I would beg leave to offer for that gentleman's consideration the few following remarks, and flatter myself they will not be found, upon examination, either gratuitous, or altogether unsatisfactory with regard to the question proposed.

The Greek Attic writers, by whom this elegant form of expression appears to have been invented and first used, have, perhaps, employed greater latitude in the use of negatives, than any subsequent authors in a different language; and they frequently accustom themselves to express a negation, requiring more than an ordinary degree of vehemence, by two, three, or more

negatives; as may be seen by consulting the purest and most sublime compositions in that beautiful language.

νῦν ἐλπίδες οὐκ ἐτι μοι παίδων ζῶας  
οὐκέτι.

Nunc spes nulla amplius mihi liberorum vivæ  
Nulla amplius. *Eurip Med.*

Plato has very elegantly united together four negatives; "ὅτι τ' ἄλλα τῶν μὴ ὄντων οὐδ' ἐνὶ οὐδ' ἀμὴ οὐδ' ἀμὴ οὐδ' ἀμὴ ἄν κοινωσίαν ἔχει. Quoniam alia cum eorum, quæ non sunt, aliquo nullibi ullo modo aliquod commercium habent. *Parm. prope finem.* And again, "ὁμνυμι γὰρ σοι

ΜΗΔΕΠΟΤΕ σοι ἕτερον  
λόγον ΜΗΔΕΝΑ ΜΗΔΕΝΟΣ ΜΗΤΕ ἐπιδείξειν,  
μήτε ἐξαγγελεῖν. Juro enim tibi—  
nunquam me cujusquam orationem  
aut ostensurum esse, aut renunciaturum.  
—*Phædr.*

Æschines also, in the following sentence, has joined together sometimes three, and sometimes four negatives to express a negation with the greatest energy; ΜΗΔΕ ἀρχάτω ἀρχὴν ΜΗΔΕΜΙΑΝ ΜΗΔΕΠΟΤΕ ΜΗΤΕ ἐνδημον, μήτε ὑπερόριον, μήτε κληροτὴν, μήτε χειροτονήην, μηδὲ κρυκευσάτω, μηδὲ πρεσβυσάτω, μηδὲ τῶς πρεσβεύσαντας κρινέτω, μηδὲ συκοφανείτω μισθωθεὶς, ΜΗΔΕ γνώμεν ἐπάτω ΜΗΔΕΠΟΤΕ ΜΗΤΕ ἐν τῷ δήμῳ, μήτε ἐν τῇ βουλῇ, μηδὲ ἀν δεινότατος ἢ λέγειν Ἀθηναίων. Neque ullum unquam magistratum gerito neque domi, neque foris, sive per sortem, sive per suffragium deferri solitum, neque caduceatorem, neque legatum agito, neque legatione functos judicato, neque reum agito mercede conductus, neque unquam sententiam dicito neque ad populum, neque in senatu, neque si Atheniensium eloquentissimus sis. *In Timarch. p. 173.*

It is needless to multiply more quotations in confirmation of what must appear express and decisive, beyond even the possibility of a doubt, to all in any manner acquainted with the language and the writings of the antient Greeks. And by this time I should imagine your correspondent will, from the extracts here made, be fully convinced that this manner of expression is of Grecian origin, though it can hardly, as will afterwards appear, be said to have been peculiar to that very ingenious people.

Wherever we find modes of expression, similar to those employed by the Greeks, made use of in languages that have existed subsequent to the æra in which the language of Greece was spoken and flourished; and

\* Vide *Vigeri de præcipuis Græcæ dictionis idiotismis libellum, editum Lugduni Batavorum a Henrico Hoogeveen.*



especially if we know that the inhabitants of those countries, where such expressions are used, had at some period an intercourse with the Grecians; it is not certainly unreasonable to conclude, that many of these forms of diction so employed have been borrowed, or at least imitated, from the language of Greece. This remark is in a more particular manner applicable to some of the modes of expression made use of in the Latin tongue; since, waving at present any discussion relative to the Grecian origin of the Roman language\*, we are well satisfied that the Romans, upon every occasion, ransacked the stores of Greece to adorn the language of Rome.

Among other beautiful forms of expression, which the Romans condescended to borrow from the Greeks, they sometimes adopted the phraseology of employing two or more negatives in denoting negation: but, as they have employed it very sparingly, they can scarcely be said to have incorporated it into their own language.

I shall set down two or three passages from Roman authors, in which they appear to have departed from the Latin idiom, and to have substituted this phrase of the Greeks, in order that Mr. Singleton may be satisfied the passage in Virgil's *Æneid*, lib. 9. l. 428, 429, is not *unique* in its kind.

Cicero, in his *Treatise de finibus bonorum & malorum*, has imitated this phraseology, where he says, *Quamquam negent nec virtutes, nec vitia crescere.* Lib. 3. chap. 15. Terence too has made use of the same phrase in *Eunuch. act. 5. scene 8. l. 47*:

— Nec magis ex usu tuo

*Nemo est.*

And again in *Adelpb. act. 1. scene 2, l. 21, 22*:

*Non est flagitium, mihi crede, adolescentulum  
Scortari, neque potare, non est.*

It is perhaps unnecessary here to point out more passages in Roman authors, where this phrase has been adopted. It is indeed a manner of expression that appears to me peculiarly beautiful and sublime; and had the Romans used this elegant phraseology of the Greeks more frequently and with greater extent than they have done, I could very readily have pardoned them.

The Greek language every where abounds with pleasing and expressive forms of diction, of which perhaps no others were so fully susceptible, and therefore stands unrivalled in excellency. And the languages of the East, of Palestine, and Rome, must in point of elegance yield the palm

\* *Dionys. Halic. lib. 1. Antiqu. Roman.* has treated on this subject at large.

to that of ancient Greece. Plato, indeed, in the etymological observations introduced into his *Cratylus*, where he notices the great changes made in the language of the Greeks, by means of the derivation and composition of words, tells us that his countrymen went so far as to sacrifice truth to elegance: *Νῦν δὲ αὐτῆς ἐκκλίνουσι τὸ ὄνομα, Εἴς τι τὸ μῖαν περὶ πλείονος ποιούμενοι τῆς ἀληθείας.* It is the harmony of the pronunciation on which Plato here remarks; but if they regarded so much the *minutiae* of the language, we may reasonably infer the superior part of it was not neglected.

JOHN ROBINSON.

*Rarvenstonedale, Jan. 1.*

#### ON THE PATH OF THE COMET 1799.

FROM various observations and calculations, the particulars of which are detailed in the *Geographische Ephemeriden*, the celebrated astronomer M. VON ZACH, Director of the Observatory at Seeberg, near Gotha, and Editor of that excellent periodical publication, has obtained what he believes to be the true path of the comet, as accurately, at least, as it is possible to determine it: for his elements during a period of 70 days, and through a space of five signs or 150 degrees, always give the calculated place of the comet in the heavens so exactly, that neither in the longitude nor latitude the error exceeds one minute. "This (says M. von ZACH) is as much as can be expected or attained with respect to comets, especially the present one, as it was difficult to be discovered, and could not be observed according to the best and strictest methods. Observations with the circular micrometer, Dr. OLBERS himself declares to be certain to only within  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a minute; and I myself have found from experience, that, with regard to fixed stars, though much more easy to be observed, yet errors of  $1' 37''$  may be committed. To which we must add the, for the most part badly determined, places of the smaller stars with which it was often necessary to compare the comet, and the slowness of its medium diurnal motion as it wandered among the northern constellations, which rendered it difficult accurately to determine the direct ascension. It must be further considered, that in the calculations of the path of this comet no regard was had either to its parallax, or the aberration of the rays of light. As great, then, as are the errors of my elements, equally great is the uncertainty of the observations themselves. It would therefore have been a very unnecessary and thankless labour, to endeavour to determine this path to a still greater degree of exact-



exactness; since even with respect to some of the planets, *Mars* for example, theory may yet deviate from observation about one minute. My deviations in determining the path of this comet lie all within the bounds of observation, and may therefore with equal justice be laid to the account of the observations as of the theory. That the path which I have calculated approaches very nearly to reality, is proved likewise by the circumstance that the differences between the really observed places of the comet and those obtained by calculation, especially in the latest observations in October, are sometimes positive, and at other times negative, as will appear from the comparative statement. The true elements of the comet, then, are

Longitude of the ascending node	3	9	27	19
Inclination of the orbit	0	50	57	30
Longitude of the perihelium	0	3	39	10

Shortest distance from the sun	0,8401782
Logarithm thereof	9,9243715
Logarithm of the daily mean motion	0,0735711
Time of the perihelium	1799, Sept. 7 <sup>h</sup> at 5h. 43' 25" medium time of Paris.
Motion	retrograde.

To prove the accuracy of these elements, I calculated *nineteen* geocentric places of this comet, and compared them with those observed. Among them is the first and the last observation of the 6th of August, and of the 15th of October, which include the whole arc of the observed path of this erratic star. The differences in the fifth column of the following table must, according to their respective signs, be added to, or subtracted from, the calculated places, to obtain those observed.

1799	Medium Parisian Time			Geocentric Lon- gitude of the Co- met, by calculat.				Geocentric Lat. North, by Calculat.			DIFFERENCES						Obser- vers.
											In the Longitude			In the Latitude			
	h.	'	"	s	o	'	"	'	"		'	"		'	"		
Aug.	6	14	59	14	3	13	54	38	20	14	1	+	0	30	—	0	18 Méchain
	8	14	33	40	3	14	46	40	21	25	23	+	0	55	—	0	6 Méchain
	9	15	2	40	3	15	15	17	22	4	5	+	1	51	+	0	13 Mettler
	10	14	43	57	3	15	44	11	22	42	52	+	0	55	+	0	9 Mettler
	14	12	12	31	3	17	53	27	25	29	17	+	0	53	+	0	44 Mettler
	15	9	13	55	3	18	26	25	26	10	8	+	1	40	—	0	0 Mettler
	17	9	34	39	3	19	49	10	27	48	50	+	0	37	+	0	43 Olbers
	18	9	33	41	3	20	34	2	28	40	42	+	0	50	—	0	9 Olbers
	21	8	46	30	3	23	6	31	31	26	23	+	1	41	—	0	27 Olbers
	22	9	32	13	3	24	7	22	32	28	21	+	1	16	—	0	29 Olbers
	23	9	32	38	3	25	11	4	33	30	42	+	1	44	—	0	30 Olbers
	29	8	43	49	4	3	40	25	40	29	29	+	0	55	+	1	3 Olbers
Sept.	7	12	32	59	5	0	19	10	52	2	17	+	1	18	—	0	56 Zach
	8	12	48	54	5	4	50	59	52	58	41	+	1	8	—	0	54 Zach
	19	9	52	18	6	29	41	8	48	52	10	+	0	57	—	1	15 Zach
	21	8	27	27	6	45	56	45	51	33	+	1	44	—	1	29 Olbers	
Oct.	4	7	37	24	8	1	59	35	26	17	38	—	1	54	—	0	32 Olbers
	8	6	59	37	8	5	45	32	21	51	23	—	0	20	—	1	35 Olbers
	15	6	34	48	8	10	34	36	15	40	23	+	1	25	+	0	54 Olbers

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS on various CAUSES, which seem to affect the CLIMATE of NORTH AMERICA, in those level Countries, which are less influenced by Frost, than the more mountainous Parts; by Col. TATHAM.

IN the first part of these remarks (inserted in the last Month's Magazine), I have endeavoured to take a view of such phenomena of frost as occurred to me in North America, in hopes to obtain some degree of information concerning the means whereby it may be supposed to in-

fluence the climate of that continent: I did not deem it pertinent to involve wholly the cause of agriculture, by considering in the same paper, what various effects are produced by frost, which have a tendency to ameliorate the soil.

It seems proper to notice other and various causes which seem to affect the climate of the low and level countries in the southern parts of the United States; and which have a tendency to enervate the human frame, and to sap the constitution of man. Indeed, in the latter view, it is some-



somewhat requisite to distinguish the *absolute* effects which govern the climate, from the *relative* effects of our own imprudence; for we frequently ascribe evils to climate which are imperceptible to others, because the imputation affords a kind of apology for the pleasure which we take in deceiving ourselves.

Taking thus a double view of the subject, we may class the causes which influence the climate, and which concern the health of man, under the terms *absolute* and *relative*.

In considering the local and permanent causes, which I conceive to be the chief agents which govern the climate, I venture to rank the following under the head of

*Absolute Causes which affect the Climate.*

1. An extensive scope of level country which is subjected to the vehement heat of the sun, in consequence of a fair and open southern exposure; which is sheltered by an immense chain of mountains on the north-west, by means whereof it is prevented from enjoying those cool and purifying winds which are appropriate to higher regions on the one hand; while the course of the sea-breezes is intercepted on the other by the elevated part of the country, on which account such winds become faint and exhausted, before any considerable rarefaction of the atmosphere is produced.

2. The powerful influence of the sun, reflected vehemently by a sandy soil, which prevails throughout the greater proportion of the level countries.

3. A great extent of low and swampy country, retaining much stagnant water, from whence noxious vapours are continually exhaled by the rays of the sun; to which cause we may chiefly ascribe the principal intermittents, tertians, and epidemic disorders, with which the inhabitants are afflicted.

4. The hot and disagreeable effluvia which are emitted by noxious trees and weeds; and which exhale more universally from the abundant mass of decaying leaves and vegetables, during the season of autumn.

Such appear to me to be the most powerful of self acting causes, which may be properly said to affect the climate; it follows to view the distinction which I have drawn under the head of

*Relative Causes which affect the Health of Man.*

1. An inordinate use of impure water, often charged with earthy particles, animalcula both living and dead, noxious vegetable substances, mineral and poisonous impregnations, &c.

2. A too frequent and mistaken use of ardent spirits, both imported and home-distilled; and a neglect to promote that more nourishing beverage which is to be found in malt and fermented liquors, which prove so beneficial to the health of Europeans, and which every part of America has a capacity to produce at certain seasons.

3. An incautious exposure to alternate heats and colds, wet and dry, dews, &c.

4. The attraction of the leaves, which are said in woodland parts to injure the human colour; and which as reasonably may be supposed to inhale the animal juices.

5. The customary diet of salted meat; hot bread; and cold water; which is used inordinately in every possible state of the blood.

6. A common residence in their weather-boarded and single-built houses, exposed as much as possible to the heat of the sun.

It will be recollected that, in my first number on this subject, I have hinted at our mistaken habit of subscribing to the limited principles laid down by early discoverers, who have adopted an uniform mode of judging the American climates by the degrees of latitude in which places are respectively situated; without regard to the regulations of altitude, or the more modern observations of those who have become intimately acquainted with the interior position of the land. I flatter myself that new ideas will from hence arise, and that we shall be enabled by inquiry to give a due weight to certain absolute agents, whose co-operation adds an inherent quality or two which it is impossible to disengage, until the whole country becomes improved by a more adult state of cultivation.

To understand this topic more clearly, it will be found convenient to analyse the topography which concerns it; for although navigators and historians have informed us, that the more northern latitudes of the American *coast* afford the most agreeable climate, and that such as is most suitable to European constitutions; yet they have left us much to learn in respect to the multitude of principles which combine in the composition of such a climate; and have given us no clue to decide, whether a climate of equal salubrity does not exist in the *more elevated* regions of a southern latitude. Now, whosoever casts his eye upon a tolerable map of the American continent, will readily perceive certain circumstances in the interior of the country, which cannot fail to give a salubrious air to the Eastern States, if the philosophical



Iosophical principles which I have heretofore adduced are to be depended upon: the coasts of the continent (for instance) from the mouth of the river Saint Lawrence to Sandy Hook southwardly, are respectively near to high land, and at no great distance from the main ridge of dividing mountains, which separate the streams of the Atlantic ocean from the waters of the river Saint Lawrence: this grand sewer of the whole Canadian countries, again, is still nearer to these dividing mountains; and Lake Erie (which is the *lowest* water of the upper country) cannot be much less than three hundred feet perpendicular above the level of Lake Ontario, which is at the very head of the great river Saint Lawrence. Hence it is exceedingly clear to me, that nothing impedes the free circulation of the winds, nor the action of cold, in the purification of the atmosphere.

But when we take our departure southwardly from the highlands of Neverfink, and those of Staten Island, we bid adieu to an elevated country, and pursue a level coast from hence to the gulf of Mexico;

for the entrance to New York is the last southern latitude where the high lands approach the sea; and from hence they take a south-western direction, in broken hills and continued high chains, until they join the Allegania and Appalaches, and terminate among the sources of the Tombigbe and Alabama rivers, on the one hand; approaching the Mississippi on the other, not very far below its confluence with the Ohio.

Now, for the better elucidation of the degrees of climate which prevail through this vast extent of level country, which is greatly sheltered from the dissipating blast by a lofty chain of hills, which describe its boundary on the one side, while the ocean adjusts its limits upon the opposite extreme; I will endeavour to give a scale of distances, as nearly as my recollection of the premises will permit me to ascertain the longitudinal admeasurements and direct lines to the sources of the respective rivers; and between the banks of the ocean and the *little* mountains, or first highland countries, which these respective lines will approach in their transit over the level lands.

A TABLE of direct lines, from given points upon the ocean, to the first highland interfections; and from the mouths of the chief rivers to their sources in the principal mountains.

Places upon the Coast.	N. Latitude.			Longitudinal miles to high land.	River line to high land.	Milesto the Source.	Remarks.
	0	1	2		Miles.		
Neverfink	40	0	25	0			High land at sea
Cape Hinlopen	38	0	46	125	100	200	Up Delaware river
Cape Henry	36	0	57	200	200	250	Up James river
Albemarle Sound	36	0	0	200	200	230	Up Roanoke river
Cape Hatteras	35	7	50	300	150	Hills.	Up Neuse river
Cape Fear River	34	0	0	300	200	250	Up Cape Fear riv.

From the latitude of Cape Fear to the southward, the country falls off still more level, and the lines of *latitude* nearly miss the highlands (a degree or two excepted); but in respect to the width of the level country, a line drawn from the mouths of the several principal rivers to their sources may be computed at about the following distances, viz.

From the mouth of Pee Dee river to its source 200 miles.—From the mouth of Santee river to its source 200.—From the mouth of Savannah river to its source 200.—From the mouth of Alatamah river to its source 250.—From the mouth of (in the gulf of Mexico) Appalachicola river to its source 300.—From the mouth of (in the gulf of Mexico) Alabama river to its source 300.—From the mouth of (in the gulf of Mexico) Mississippi river, following its general course to the falls, say 1000.—Ditto to its source, say 1500.

The greatest part of these respective distances may be classed as level country; and much contained in it (without estimating the Peninsula of East Florida, which covers six degrees of latitude, from 25 to 31 inclusive), is interspersed with morasses, swamps and lagoons, retaining many stagnant waters.

It will be hence perceived among the absolute causes which may be supposed to influence a climate, that in such a vast scope of low-situated country as I have described, it is not easy for any wind to make so permanent an impression as would be demanded for a complete purification of the atmosphere: for, when a sea-breeze blows, it meets the resistance of the solid mass of the mountains, and must become exhausted for want of sufficient vacuum (if I may so term it) to increase its velocity, as would happen in crossing an island; and if



if the more elevated north-west wind blows, it must either pass over in too high an altitude to dispel the noxious vapours, or become expended in the heated atmosphere at so great a distance from the summit of frigidity, which is described in my former essay.

I apprehend the powerful influence of the sun, when reflected vehemently by the sandy soil, which composes the greater proportion of these territories, to be an agent which has no small share in the governance of the climate. Those whose heated blood has been often exposed (like mine) to journeys through its mid-day splendour, will be able to testify what is the probable effect by the experience of their own sensations.

When to this effect on the atmosphere we add the pestilential influence of noxious vapours, which continually arise from those swampy parts which are highly loaded with stagnant impurities, I apprehend we may find other causes, than a mere solstitial predominance, unto which we may venture to assign the imputation of these unwholesome climates: and when we take into the estimate the noxious effluvia which must arise from poisonous weeds and trees, which doubtless exist abundantly amidst such innumerable variety in these extensive forests, and the quantity of vegetable matter which undergoes the annual fermentations of autumn; we shall be less surprised at the prevalence of the ague, and of those periodical fevers which make their annual appearance with the fall of the leaf, and vanish at the presence of frost.

It is however a great consolation to the inhabitants of the Southern States, that the climate is found to improve with the progress of cultivation, and that a capacity for a perfect drainage by an easy system gives an assurance that a purification of the atmosphere will keep pace with the axe and plough.

In such a country as this; and where the middle and upper regions of what I have termed the level country of the Southern States, are blessed with a mild degree of temperature, and abundant streams of pure water in its natural condition; what may not be expected when the lower lands become drained, and the stagnant ponds are converted into verdant meadows?

Under all these flattering prospects is it not still to be lamented, that man should remain subject to the dominion of inattention, and evil habits; or that relative causes should still exist to affect his health, and that these should be mistakenly ascribed to the banefulness of the climate? There

is nothing more striking to reflection, than an inattentive inordinate use of impure water; yet nothing is more generally used to allay the thirst of the common labourers\*; and this often in a very heated condition of the body. This element may, however, be easily cleansed and rendered salubrious, if people will but attend to it. The Chinese † put a small piece of alum in the hollow tube of a cane, which is perforated with several holes; with this instrument the muddy water is stirred a few minutes; and the earthy particles being speedily precipitated, leave the water above them pure and clear.

A more effectual method has lately been invented by Mr. Peacock at Guildhall, for purifying water by filtration *per ascensum*; the medium made use of is approximate to that by which nature operates; and the capacity of a machine of twenty guineas price is certified by a committee of captains, to whom Admiral Sir Peter Parker has lately referred the subject, to have proved capable, upon experiment, of clarifying at the rate of seven hundred gallons of turbid water in twenty-four hours. It is to be wished, that such an invention as this may meet with general notice; and particularly in such climates as the one we are describing.

This inconvenience, however, to which the poorer people are often necessarily subjected, is no palliative for the opposite error, which is too frequently committed by those who can better afford a mixture of ardent spirits; and who, too often, suffer the bewitching habit to precipitate them into bilious complaints, which are not less fatal than those which proceed from the last-mentioned impurities; yet each of them falsely and equally ascribed to the malignancy of the climate.

When it is considered that the greater part of the Southern States are covered with woods, and that in many instances the tall grass and abundant foliage of the

\* Drinking cold water imprudently is often fatal in America: even those who are *seasoned to the country* are frequently by this means carried off with a *cholera morbus*; and the poorer class of emigrants from Ireland and other parts of Europe are still greater sufferers by it. In Philadelphia, where the wells are deep and cold, and the pumps stationary along the streets, these instances are frequent. In 1794, I saw several die in the streets by the pumps; and I have been told, that not less than fifty fell there in one hot day by this imprudence.

† Staunton's Chinese Embassy, Vol. II. p. 68.



bushes render these almost impervious, it will be easily perceived that they afford an ample harbour for the dews; and that these, being collected in greater quantities than in the open countries of Europe, and being retained by the bushes and trees in successive heights from the ground, and bending the bushes over the roads and paths, which pass from one plantation to another, whereby they wet and draggle both those on foot and upon horseback, whose occasions call them early out of doors; and when we subjoin the irregular exposures to heat and cold, wet and dry (as it may happen), to which those whose active avocations stir them much abroad must be continually subjected; we shall readily conceive a more pernicious condition than that to which the English farmer is accustomed, and may add one more relative cause to the impressions of climate. It is said further, that the frequent shade of the trees, to which the southern people are constantly subjected in passing about, produces a very visible alteration in their complexion: certain it is, that the inhabitants of those latitudes who are thus exposed, are of a more pale and delicate complexion than those who reside more northwardly; but certain it is also, that the difference is so great between the narrow strip of land which is confined between the Ocean and the river St. Lawrence, and the vast expanse between the Ocean and the Mississippi, that a difference in population and improvement will be easily accounted for: I myself (who have at this day as florid a complexion as most natives of the north of England, although I have been twenty-five years exposed to continual vicissitudes in that climate) have often discovered a wonderful difference in my own countenance, while I lived in the habits and country which I have described. Added to these relations, the general mode of living is, perhaps, less natural to the human constitution than that which is practised in England. The Planters live generally upon salted meat, chiefly bacon, *hot* bread, and drink much cold spring-water: those who assume a style of dissipation make equally free with ardent spirits and Madeira wine. The national economy would perhaps find it turn to good account, if these fashionable foreign luxuries were bartered for home-brewed beer and cyder, with which the country abounds; and I am persuaded this alteration would sound to the credit of the climate.

There remains yet one circumstance which has made a very forcible impression  
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upon my mind, in regard to the imputations against the climate, although it seems to escape common observation: I mean the preference which is given to single-built wooden houses; and particularly those which are under, or do not exceed the pitch of dormant windows. These houses are constructed of weather-board plank, or of clap-boards (which are a thin kind split by malling), and nailed upon the outside of the frame, frequently without any inner cieling or wainscoting at all; and when the heat of the sun has made a full day's impression upon them, which the length of the night is insufficient to cool, they become a perfect oven for the purpose of baking living animals gradually; and so far as my experience of many restless years goes, I conceive the tossing and tumbling throughout the night to be a satisfactory proof, that a child who is destined by habit to spend his life in a clapboard house, begins to die (by inches as it were) from the moment in which he is born.

On the contrary, I have no doubt that life may be greatly prolonged in these climates by the adoption of double houses, with thick walls of brick or stone, which will thus resist the impression of the sun, and leave always a cool part to retire to. I have had a satisfactory proof of this fact, by two years residence in the building called the Capitol, at Richmond in Virginia, where I have known the thermometer at one hundred and eight degrees; and what gives an advantage to this kind of building is, that they are free from those damps which are experienced in England.

Feb. 1800.

WM. TATHAM.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HOUGH there are probably few of your readers that need to be informed of a Burke's or a Horsley's predilection for the unlimited privileges of aristocracy, or of their contempt for the swinish multitude; yet I never till lately so fully discovered upon what reasons their abuse of the one, or their unqualified veneration of the other, was ultimately founded. For the edification therefore of my yet unenlightened countrymen, who, like myself, may hitherto have been at a loss in their conjectures on this head, I beg leave to offer to their consideration a few remarks from a *very ingenious* author, who wrote so late as the year 1751. To begin with a faithful portrait of the *swinish multitude* of those

R 371 times;



times; "The great body of the people," says this writer, "are *weak, ignorant, injudicious, capricious, factious, headstrong, self-willed, and self-sufficient*, and never less disposed than at this time to acquiesce in the wisdom, and submit themselves to the decisions, of their superiors, nor ever more impatient to be driven from their old habits, and put out of their way, in the offices or in any other matters of religion; and especially those which they themselves are to practise, and have a personal concern in. This is now grown to be the general temper of the people. I do not call it their bigotry: no, it is a spirit of mutiny and independence; and this, I think, you must allow is still increasing, as much as you or I can pretend the other is decreasing amongst us."

Hence may be collected, that the well known epithet of Burke is neither altogether unprecedented, nor wholly unsupported by reasons of pretended cogency; for, I ask, does not the above passage describe the great body of the people in colours equally contemptuous, and assign also reasons which, if admissible, would fully justify our orator's disdainful invective?—They are ignorant, says the author of the "Free and Impartial Considerations, &c." in consequence of the decrease of bigotry amongst us, and the general prevalence of the *mutinous* spirit of independence!!! Consequently the best plan for improving the public mind is to extend bigotry; to relinquish every principle of independence; and to work out these desirable effects, by inculcating a most profound deference to our spiritual rulers. May we not infer, therefore, paradoxical as it may seem, that even bigotry is favourable to the real interests of truth, that independence is the bane of science, and that Protestantism itself, by diminishing the power of the clergy, has fatally operated to debase the excellence of man? From these unexpected and important discoveries I leave your readers to draw their own conclusions.

EAUTOLOGIUS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

"There be three things which are too wonderful for me, yea four which I know not.

"The way of an eagle in the air"——

*Prov. chap. xxx. v. 18 and 19.*

I Do not recollect to have any where met with a satisfactory theory of the Flight of Birds; it has hitherto, I believe, been generally supposed, that the process

\* White's Free and Impartial Considerations on the Free and Candid Disquisitions, &c. 56

was purely mechanical, and that the motion of birds, through the air, was entirely the effect of the action of the wings and tail; but it will, on due examination, as I conceive, appear that mere mechanism will not adequately account for all the phenomena of flying, and that we must have recourse to some principle of a higher order. It must at the same time be allowed, that Nature has with the utmost ingenuity of contrivance adapted the general conformation of the feathered tribe to this purpose. The bones are hollow, and remarkably lighter than those of quadrupeds; their external covering, by increasing their volume with little addition to the weight, diminishes the specific gravity of the whole in a considerable degree; while, in the substance of feathers, levity and strength are wonderfully combined; and the pectoral muscles, which move the wings, are remarkable for their size, their strength, and the proportion which they bear to the rest of the body: all these circumstances, together with the arrangement and disposition of the pinion feathers, contribute, no doubt, in a high degree to the mechanical part of the power of flying. But there remains still something to be accounted for, which transcends all powers of mechanism. To this observation I have been led by some remarks which I had an opportunity of making in several passages to and from the East Indies, on the flight of some species of sea-fowl.

It scarcely can have escaped the observation of any individual, that there is a difference in the manner of flight of different species of birds: in some, as in the tribe called motacilla, and in the pigeon kind, the effect is produced by a perpetual strong vibratory motion of the wings; in other species the bird is wafted through a considerable space without any apparent motion of the wings, as in the hawk and kite tribe; but this mode of flight is still more remarkable in several species of sea-fowl, particularly in one called albatross. This is a bird well known to all who have passed round the Cape of Good Hope; it is in body nearly the size of a swan; the wings are of great length, extending in some to more than nine feet from tip to tip; the body is covered with a very thick, downy coat of feathers, as in most of the sea-fowl; they are rarely seen to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope in the India passages, but probably may be found in plenty off Cape Horn, and are seldom seen in a latitude under thirty-six degrees. I have frequently with admiration watched the flight of these birds; they skim through the air to a considerable distance, without any apparent motion of the



the wings, making complete revolutions round the ship, and proceeding with great velocity either with or against the wind. I have seen them as near as ten or twelve feet, and have watched them with the utmost attention, without perceiving the smallest motion in the wings or tail. It has been said, that this motion, which is called soaring, is produced by a perpetual small vibratory motion of the wings; but this appears to me to be without any foundation: the form of the wings in the bird of which I am writing is by no means adapted to such a quick motion, nor is it conceivable that, in wings so long as are those of this bird in question, a motion of this kind should not become perceptible at the small distances at which I have seen it pass.

Now, although the conformation of the animal is so ingeniously adapted to mechanic flight, yet something more seems to be necessary. A progressive motion of the whole body, with a velocity of fifteen or twenty or probably more miles in an hour, is produced, and that either with or against the wind, or in a dead calm. How is this motion caused? By what power is the body impelled with so considerable a velocity? There is no perceptible motion of the wings, no mechanical principle to which we can have recourse; and I can only account for it, by supposing it to be the immediate effect of a mental energy, a volition, the mind acting upon matter. Something analogous to this we find in our muscular motion, when from a state of rest a limb is put into action: but that which in this case extends only to a limb, extends in the bird to the whole body: as we feel a consciousness that our muscles will move in obedience to our volitions, so the bird must feel a consciousness of a power of wafting himself through the air in all directions. Of the mode of action of the mind upon body we know but little; we mark the effect, and there our knowledge ceases.

On communicating this idea to a friend, whose superior endowments I have ever bowed to with deference; he objected, "That to account for the flight of a bird, by saying it was the effect of a volition, did not seem to him to excite any new idea in his mind, or to advance his knowledge; for who ever doubted that the flight of birds was as much connected with volition as the walking of a man, the galloping of a horse, the skipping of a monkey, or the swimming of a fish? that although we may not be able to discern the mechanical part of the flight, it is too much to infer that it does

not exist; that to account for two things so much alike as the flight of one species of birds and that of another, or perhaps of two sets of motion in the same bird, by principles so different, was contrary to all analogy; and that all birds which soar have remarkably long wings, which seems to have regard to mechanism."

He further alleged, "That a person on seeing, for the first time, an expert skater, might with equal seeming reason suppose that motion to be the immediate effect of a volition, as the motion generated seems so disproportionate to the original impetus; and if this motion, in which the body meets with the resistance of one medium more than the bird, may be caused by such a trifling original impulse, may not the bird, gliding through a free medium, be supposed to be easily wafted through a much greater space, by a small occasional impulse from the motions of the wings and the tail?" All this, I readily allow, is ingenious and forcible, and I doubt not will to many appear perfectly satisfactory, without having recourse to any principle besides the one usually admitted. But I must say, that my mind is not satisfied with this reasoning.—I do not contend for any distinction in the nature of the volitions of the birds and other animals, but for the degree of their influence on matter: when a man walks, a horse gallops, or a monkey jumps, the original motion in the muscles of the limbs, from a previous state of rest, is doubtless produced by the action of mind upon body; but the progressive motion of the whole body is caused mechanically, and may be explained by the principle of the action and reaction of matter upon matter; and could a machine be contrived similar in form to either of the abovementioned animals, and a similar motion or conatus to motion be impressed upon the limbs, the progressive motion of the whole body would be produced as in the live animal; there is a series of motions in the parts from which results the progressive motion of the whole in a straight line. But in the flight of the bird of which I am writing, every thing is different, the parts are all relatively at rest, while the whole proceeds forward with the very considerable degree of velocity above mentioned. In one case there is a series of motions interposed between the original volition and the ultimate effect on the whole body; in the other there is no such interposition, and the whole body is apparently wafted through the air, in direct obedience to the will. The length and the size of the wings assist in supporting the bird in the air, by acting as a parachute;



but if vitality should be immediately destroyed, they could not prevent the body from descending, as we may see when the animal suddenly receives a shot.

In the instance of the skater, the motion is in a horizontal direction, and the weight is supported by the ice; the smallest impulse beyond that which may be requisite to overcome the friction, which in this case is but trifling, will give motion to the body, and the velocity will be in proportion to the impressed force; but this impulse is produced, as in walking, by pushing back one foot.

In the flight of the bird, I can discern no impulse which I can conceive to be competent to the production of such a velocity, and that continued through a considerable space with a continual change of direction, and sometimes against a wind sufficient to impel a ship at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour. I allow that we may occasionally perceive a gentle flapping of the wing; but the effect of this is to prevent the body from descending, and very inadequate to the production of the motions above described.

Though I reject the instance of the skater, as proving any thing against my theory; I think we get a glimpse of a power similar to that with which I have endowed the bird, in the surprising feats of the vaulters who exhibit on the stages in the vicinity of London. When I see a man spring over six horses, with each a man on his back, and making a complete revolution while in the air, the effect to me appears to exceed all power of muscular exertion. May not the minds of these vaulters, whilst under the course of exercise and practice necessary to attain these powers, acquire the habit of acting upon the body in a certain degree similar to what I suppose to exist in the bird? They seem to launch their bodies in the air with confidence, and to feel a consciousness that they can counteract the usual effects of gravitation. However, on this I do not lay any great stress; but be it as it may, the flight of the birds is to my apprehension absolutely inexplicable on the common received principles of mechanical motion. That mind is concerned in some degree in all animal motion is universally admitted, and I only contend for a more extensive influence of this principle than has hitherto been supposed to exist. If any one can give me a more satisfactory solution, my mind, not over tenacious of its own notions, is ready to admit it. Of the action of mind upon body we know very little; the present subject appears to me to afford a curious instance

of the power of mind over the inertness of matter. If the idea be new, which I by no means pretend to maintain, it may be found worth prosecuting, and may lead to the extension of our knowledge on this subject; and the speculation is at least amusing, curious, and innocent.

Bath, Jan. 11. 1800. OBSERVATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

I CANNOT well forbear to pay my tribute of respect to your correspondent J. L. for having, in the last number of your very useful miscellany, drawn the public mind to the important subject of Benefit Societies. The hints which he has given for their extension and improvement deserve the most serious regard of the philanthropist, the magistrate, and the legislator: indeed, without the intervention of the latter, the objects which J. L. has in view can in no considerable degree be effected. The late bill, which in a manner incorporated societies of this description, has, notwithstanding its political leaven, much merit. The pleasure I felt at the discovery, that the poor in particular, and society at large, had met with so zealous and disinterested an advocate in J. L. was considerably dispelled, when I came to his remarks on the difficulties, real and imaginary, which are opposed to institutions such as he wishes to have established. I sighed at the consideration, that not only must the poor man often trudge a good way, lose his time, and spend his money, to make his little deposits, but that the fund itself may fail from the poverty or knavery of the party entrusted with it; and what is more, that from the present price of the necessities of life, most of the poor can spare nothing from their earnings. If government would embrace the subject, I conceive that the contributions might be paid with much facility to the post-masters all over the kingdom, and those who contribute might write to the secretary, or other officer of the institution, to inform him of their respective contributions; which would be the means of preventing and detecting fraud. Thus far the scheme might be promoted without expense. I apprehend that no tables can be constructed with any degree of certainty, to regulate the distribution of the fund, for not only old age but illness must be provided for. As to the classes in middle or upper life, they give me less solicitude, from their ability in general, in some shape or other, if they have any savings, to secure and make the most of them. My attention was lately attracted by an advertisement



vertisement for a new tontine on mortgage-security, which I found to possess every advantage both of profit and safety. No plan of the kind can in my opinion be more perfect; and I readily took the occasion it afforded me of making a provision by it for each of my children and grandchildren; and I would recommend it to others like minded.

Your constant reader,

Jan. 14, 1800.

B. A.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

AN ACCOUNT OF DR. HAGER'S DETECTION OF THE LATE CELEBRATED FORGERIES OF THE LOST BOOKS OF LIVY, AND OF THE MARTINIAN AND NORMAN CODES, AT PALERMO IN SICILY.

[Extracted from Dr. Beisser's Berlin Journal.]

JOSEPH Vella, a native of the island of Malta, and a titular chaplain, repaired to Sicily, with a view of seeking his fortune, and happened to reside at Palermo, when, in 1782, *Mohammed Ben Osman*, Ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco, on his return from Naples to Mekines, forced by adverse winds, was constrained to put in there for a few days. This Mahomedan of distinction was shown whatever the Sicilians had of Arabic monuments and books; and for want of a better interpreter, Vella officiated in the capacity of Dragoman, as being master of the popular idiom of Malta, which was known to be a dialect, however degenerate, of the Arabic. Let the reader conceive to himself a rude peasant from a part of the country where the accent is broadest and harshest: such an one may, perhaps, in case of necessity, serve as a guide to a traveller from the capital; but will he be qualified to explain or restore corrupt passages in the work of an elegant writer? How well or ill satisfied the Arabian from Morocco was with his interpreter, no one could know: however, they were seen conversing with each other, and Vella from that moment styled himself a consummate Arabic scholar. It would be needless to particularize every instance of his unparalleled assurance in expounding any Arabic passage or writing that was laid before him; or to state the gross errors he in those attempts frequently committed against history and chronology; or to mention the unruffled composure with which he retracted his former assertions and substituted new explanations in their place, when any such mistake was pointed out to him. Some of these incidents are diverting, particularly on account of the impli-

cit confidence reposed in him by persons of the highest distinction. I shall only confine myself to his *fictions*.

1. He gave out that he possessed seventeen of the lost books of Livy, in Arabic, being a present of the Grand-master of Malta, who had received this literary treasure of a Frenchman, that took it from a shelf in St. Sophia's church at Constantinople. It is well known that most of the Greek and Roman classics having been translated by the Arabians, several of the ancient writers were sooner known to Europe in their Arabic dress than in the original. It is equally notorious how much all men of letters regret, that of 142 books of Livy's Roman History only 35 should remain. Such an important loss has given rise to many false reports \* and to several deceptions. It has often been asserted that Livy's History existed entire in an Arabic translation: and Constantinople, the isle of Chios, and the town of Fez in Africa, have, in turn, been stated to possess it. Vella's story is of all the most improbable. An ancient voluminous manuscript, totally unconnected with religion, was to have been placed upon a shelf in one of the principal mosques, notwithstanding all of them have their appropriate libraries. But admitting the allegation, was it likely that an unbelieving Frank, who could have but few opportunities to behold the interior of the temple, should obtain permission to walk in it without constraint, so as to be able to make such a discovery and commit such a theft? Vella, however, was too politic to print his manuscript, though *Dowager Lady SPENCER*, then on her tour through Italy, offered to defray the expenses of the publication. At length, indeed, he had the effrontery, by way of specimen, to edit an Italian translation of the 60th book. But

\* Applications have likewise been made to us concerning this subject. The originals of the two letters of Pope Leo X. addressed to the city of *Magdeburg*, repeatedly printed, and in which he requests the transmission of the whole Latin copy of Livy, to be found there, are preserved in his Prussian Majesty's library at Berlin. Learned Brandenburgians have maintained that the invaluable manuscript in question had actually existed in the library belonging to the cathedral of *Magdeburg*; but that, during the administration of Margrave Joachim Frederic, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, a canon had purloined it, leaving it in the possession of his heirs, till on the general ruin of that city it was destroyed. Vide Bayle, art. *Leon X.* note T. (Beisser).



mark that book took up no more than one octavo page, being, unfortunately, nothing but the well known epitome ascribed to Florus, whose abridgments form a common appendage to all editions of Livy. It is curious that so late as the year 1799, a professor of the oriental languages in a Prussian university was so far from suspecting the fraud, as to re-publish the above epitome, introducing it with these words: 'what is here communicated of the Arabic translation of Livy, lately discovered, will be particularly acceptable.'

2. Yet from this discovery he only expected to derive reputation among the foreign literati. What he termed the *Martian Code*, was to be a source of gain to him. Within a few miles of Palermo is situated the abbey of St. Martin, which was destroyed in the ninth century, and restored in the fourteenth. It is evident from the catalogues of its library that it possessed no Arabic manuscripts prior to the year 1744, when it purchased five from the heirs of Don Martino la Farina, who, in the course of the last century, had carried with him several manuscripts from Spain to Palermo. The Moroccan envoy, attended by Vella, inspected these manuscripts. On one of these the latter fixed, in order to distinguish it by the name of a genuine Arabic collection of Sicilian deeds and records, and to build upon it a series of falsehoods. Though the flagrancy of some of his deceptions, which we are about to detail, and the credulity of the Sicilians be matter of just surprise, yet, on the other hand, the government and nobility of the kingdom deserve to be commended for having so cheerfully applied sums of money to the support of a literary enterprise, and even for submitting to an imposition with so good a design. There are countries far superior to that kingdom in exertion and wisdom, but in which the publication of papers tending to illustrate the ancient history of the country would never engage the attention of the great and powerful, even if those papers were ascertained to be authentic, the most rare, and such as must irretrievably be lost without multiplication by means of the press. — The learned of Sicily have been zealous in elucidating every portion of the history of their country, with exception of the Arabic period, comprehending upwards of two hundred years, for which no historical data are known. This deficiency Vella heard frequently mentioned in terms of regret, especially by Don Lewis Moncada; for individuals of the higher as well as lower

classes of that lively people concern themselves more about the former state of their country than most nations do, frequently mentioning the names of the Greeks and Arabians. He artfully calculated the advantages that might accrue to him from supplying that defect, and affirmed, after the departure of the Moroccan ambassador, what indeed he had not stated during the presence of that gentleman, that the envoy, immediately on beholding the above-mentioned manuscript at the abbey, had declared it to be a History of Sicily. It contained, he said, an authentic and official correspondence between the Arabian governors in Sicily, and their superiors in Africa, from the very first landing of the Arabians in that island in 827; it likewise recorded the accounts which the *Emirs* or sub-governors in the different districts of Sicily sent to the *Grand Emir* at Palermo, as well as the reports made by the latter to the *Muleis* at *Kairwan*, or the ancient capital of *Cyrenaica*,) together with the answers returned by them; and finally it exhibited, by way of supplement, the correspondence carried on by the Arabians with other princes of the age, *e. g.* the Popes. — This discovery excited the greatest attention. The archbishop *Airoldi* eagerly promoted the publication of the Code, loading the discoverer and explainer of it with favours, which soon after were followed by others still greater from the king.

In point of fact, the manuscript originally brought from Spain, as far as it hitherto has been examined, does not mention a syllable of Sicily, the *Emirs* and *Muleis*, or in general of any subject relating to political history. All this was absolutely invented by Vella. The reward for his labour did not fail. He was successively appointed abbate of St. Pancras, with an annual revenue of 1200 ducats, and professor of Arabic, with a suitable salary; besides, a benefice worth 250 scudi per month was conferred on him, and he received many occasional presents of persons from all quarters, consulting him about oriental antiquities. By this means his inventive genius was enlarged. He pretended to hold an epistolary correspondence with the abovementioned ambassador at Morocco, and with some others, for the purpose of giving a clearer explanation of the manuscript: and answers by way of Leghorn, Malta, and Cadiz were continually received, at least the accounts for postage and other incidental expenses were presented in due course. But after some little time, the Code, containing only 279 quarto leaves, appeared to him not sufficiently



ently lucrative: in consequence a letter arrived from Africa, purporting that at Fez they possessed another, but far more complete, copy of the Code; and the king of Naples immediately ordered the sum of one thousand ounces to be paid towards defraying the expenses of the voyage thither, as soon as it should be determined upon. This literary expedition, however, did not take place: indeed there was no necessity for it, as the new abbate had so many punctual correspondents in several places of the African continent. And though his inquiries were seemingly attended with various difficulties, he received from thence as many extracts and copies of papers as he deemed requisite for his history; he even contrived, through the medium of his corresponding friends, to obtain a new collection of state-papers relative to the Norman period of the history of Sicily; in short, he could get whatever he was asked for. His translations were continued without interruption, so as to enable the archbishop Airolti, at the expense of two thousand ounces, to print the *Codice diplomatico di Sicilia sotto il governo degli Arabi*, in four volumes in quarto, containing the occurrences from the year 827 down to 1039. Two more volumes are ready for the press: for why should he not satisfy his readers with a complete relation of events during the Arabic period up to its very last year, having commenced the recital from the very first? But, alas! after the catastrophe which overtook the adroit translator, those two remaining volumes were never printed.

The same address which Vella evinced in procuring or at least turning to profit the pretended materials for his work, was displayed by him in securing those which really existed. It was necessary that what he had styled the Original Code at the Abbey of St. Martin, should be totally disguised, so as to treat of Sicily rather than of Mahomet, to whom its contents manifestly related. Vella bestowed several weeks labour in disfiguring the whole manuscript, altering page for page, line for line, nay, word for word, with numberless dots, strokes, and flourishes, so effectually, that the characters exhibited an appearance entirely different from their original shape; by which means scarcely any of the first traits could be decyphered. Of the text thus transformed, *fac-similes*, representing the title and the first page of the work, are engraved in the first volume of the *Codice diplomatico*. The learning of the man who could read and explain such

writing excited astonishment, and disputes arose as to the species of Arabic characters under which those grotesque scrawls were to be classed.

The public seemed determined to look upon every part of this transaction as miraculous, and thus were willing to impose upon themselves: hence, likewise, the paper on which the Code is written, and which is of the common sort, being manufactured of linen rags, became a subject of controversy: many asserted it to be paper of Samarcand, and to be made of silk; some pronounced it cotton, and others insisted that its substance was drawn from bamboo. The five *fac-similes* of the Papal letters, inserted in Part II. of the first volume, page 244—261, are absolute fictions, no passages being found in the disfigured Code, from which they could be said to be copied: they present nothing to the view but random strokes and wanton flourishes, insomuch that several characters, which undoubtedly were meant for letters, appear five or six times in immediate succession. Notwithstanding, foreign literati, apprehensive of remaining in the back-ground with their learning, affirmed that, by unremitting exertion, they had been so happy as to decypher those five leaves, when, to their amazement, they had found every syllable of the original to correspond exactly with Vella's translation. Assuredly no one will doubt of their exertions, since Vella himself complained that by intense labour he had become blind of one eye, however found it externally appeared to be; for which reason the late Pope in a letter dated 1790 (*vide Codice dipl.* vol. iii. part 1. towards the end) consoled with and exhorted him to relax somewhat in his efforts. In order more effectually to disguise the original characters, but especially to soften the glaring contrast produced by the freshness of the ink and minium, which he had employed in writing his interspersed scrawls, he persuaded the good monks that such a treasure could not possibly be too much sheltered from the influence of the atmosphere; consequently he had every leaf of it on either side carefully glued over with gold-beater's-skin, which was done, as may be supposed, at the expense of the abbey. And finally, what no doubt was the safest method of succeeding, he never returned the Code, notwithstanding the repeated solicitations of the librarian of the abbey. Thus no person could obtain a view of it, and an enforced injunction of government was necessary to make it come forth



forth for the purpose of investigation. But he persisted in refusing to produce the epistolary correspondence, which for many years past he had held with Fez and Morocco; for, as he made very light of inventing falsehoods, he averred, that one night four men in disguise and provided with fire-arms had attacked him at his house, and had taken away those papers together with many others. To support this, he appealed to a smart fit of the fever with which he had been seized in consequence of the fright: all, however, that was learnt from the examinations set on foot by the criminal court, which interrogated every person then living in his house, amounted to no more than that on the preceding day of the alleged robbery he had himself sent off a large chest.

In the execution of the work, his craftiness, and his deficiency in those branches of knowledge which constitute the real scholar, were alike apparent. He, however, allowed himself full time; the last printed volume of his publication, which commenced about 1782, having appeared as late as the year 1792. During this interval, he ransacked all chronicles within his reach, and treasured up every hear-say communicated to him by several real patriots; who, without any conscious participation in his fraudulent designs, actually promoted them. For, by inquiring of him whether he had not found references to particular events and circumstances, they were instrumental in leading him from one track to another. The joy caused by these discoveries was not limited to Sicily; most of the foreign countries manifested their interest in the happy event. The most judicious of the German reviews declared, that among all books treating of Arabic history, there was none from which the politics, the administration of the state, and the nature of the feudal system of the Arabs, could be more clearly understood than from this *Codice diplomatico*. Extracts were made; and Latin, English, and French translations begun: the German translation by Professor Hausleutner, at Stuttgart, proceeded to four volumes, equal to two of the originals. Travellers extolled the important discovery of the Code. In Italy, text-books of Sicilian history, and explanations of the ancient geography of Sicily, were taken from it. The charters and state-papers, being deemed valuable relics of the middle age, were copied into works of importance. Careful inquirers into the antiquities, the arts and sciences of the country, the chro-

nology, the coins, the topography, the general history, the laws, and the statistics of Sicily, as well as the history of mount Etna, inserted in their works Vella's fictitious relations, blending them with genuine ones; so that, in consulting those collections, the reader cannot observe too much circumspection.

Vella sometimes committed the grossest and most ridiculous faults respecting history, chronology, the uniform tenor of the oriental style, and the language. Thus he knew only the ancient compilers, e. g. Caruso, &c. but was ignorant of the modern editions of Arabic writers, which are not only superior to the former, but can alone be depended upon. It is for this reason that his Emirs and Muleis were made to express themselves in a most extraordinary manner, giving the names of the towns and persons of their nation not only incorrectly, and even with the mis-spellings and errata of Caruso, but contrary to the precepts of Arabic grammar, and in a way detested by Mahomedans. He was a stranger to their Calendar, confounded lunar with solar months, employed for their appellation names which are only corrupted from the Latin, and made the Arabic months begin and terminate equally with those of the Romans. To cities and coins, he ascribed later names, which were not in use but after the lapse of several centuries, viz. that of Stambul he attributed to Constantinople. He had acquired his scanty knowledge of Arabic in Malta, only by the ear, without ever reading books written in the pure dialect; hence it is that the Mufti, whom he introduces, cannot correctly spell his own name; and Vella himself was incapable of rightly distinguishing words which are pronounced quickly after one another. In the very title of the work he changes the trite term of *Allah* (God) into *Lalah*, because *Resul* (ambassador) precedes, which he transforms into *Refu*: thus, instead of *Resul Allah*, we have *Refu Lalah*. After this manner, the lady's maid in "Humphrey Clinker" may be allowed to join and divide syllables at will; but no such instance had until then occurred of a scholar doing so, in a language of which he was called public lecturer, and from whose publication German professors extracted specimens of Arabic for the instruction of beginners. Vella's Arabic was by many declared to be the jargon of Malta, while others stood up in its defence. His incredible effrontery betrayed him into the strangest mistakes. Upon the



the coins \* of the ninth century of which he published, the dates are marked with those numerical figures which the modern Arabs make use of, at least, such signs have never been seen yet on their coins before the thirteenth, or rather the sixteenth century. He inserted letters of the Popes, who, not to mention other manifest indications of forgery, were made to write in Italian, although this idiom had never been known to occur in writings of such an early date. It is indeed an uncouth Italian medley, patched up of Latin and Sicilian words; yet he not only made them address it to Arabian princes, but write it with Arabic characters (that is, such as he had himself invented), in order, perhaps, to prevent the Arabs from understanding the contents: as if it were not sufficiently known, that the Popes caused their letters generally to be written in Latin; or even, if occasion required, in some oriental language. His style is excessively languid and tedious, totally unlike that of a lively spirited people: besides, there prevails through the whole of his work an unaccountable uniformity, inasmuch, that Mahomedans and Christians, Emperors and Popes, Arabians, Greeks, and Italians, all express themselves in the same dull monotony. Not a syllable occurs of the manners, plants, animals, and institutions, then common in Sicily, because they no longer existed; so that the Abbate's imagination, unenriched with the knowledge of the history and antiquities of the island, was incapable of supplying this deficiency.

It was reserved for a German to unveil the spectre which had haunted Sicily, and deluded the whole republic of letters in Europe. Doctor *Hager*, born of Austrian parents at Milan, satisfied himself, during his residence at Palermo, in May 1794,

\* I shall subjoin another example communicated to me by Dr. *Hager*. In the map of Sicily annexed to the first volume of the *Codice Diplomatico*, *Vella*, desirous of displaying his profound scholarship, rendered the name of a town already Arabic, by another derived from the same tongue. *Calatafimi* is a large place in the western part of Sicily: vide *Busching*, or any chart of the island. It was originally the castle (Arab. *Kalat*) of the Grecian *Euphemius*, who by *Vella* is denominated *Heulimu*, and who is said to have first called the Arabians into Sicily. The learned Geographer taking this name to be an abridgment of the Italian words: *calata delle femine*, the descent of women, translated it literally, in the Arabic patois of Malta; by *Nazola al Nassa*. (*Bieffer*.)

that what was given to the world under the name of the Martinian Code, could be no genuine production. On his return, when the packet on board of which he took his passage happened to be becalmed for a whole week together, he drew up a paper, containing the most cogent arguments respecting this subject; and having addressed it to the King of Naples, he received at Vienna, whither he had returned, a very flattering invitation from his Sicilian Majesty, to repair once more to Palermo with a view of subjecting the reputed Arabic Originals in question to a more accurate examination. In compliance with this request, he sojourned there from December 1794 to December 1796, during which period he decided, that the whole was an imposture. His stay, as well as his departure, was marked with the royal bounty. This learned gentleman, after being entrusted with the Code, had no sooner divested it of the gold-beaters' skin, than he discovered the recent insertions and disfigurations; and found from the tenor of the original characters, that the pretended code was no more than *a history of Mahomed and his family*. He likewise examined the fictitious coins, and found them to be cast instead of being struck. Of the counterfeit correspondence carried on with persons residing on the coast of Africa, he could not see the whole, since, as has been stated before, disguised robbers were said to have carried it off; but *Vella* at length produced six leaves remaining of the supplements, which were asserted to have been transmitted from Morocco: these Dr. *Hager* found to be written upon *Genoese* paper, such as is commonly sold at Palermo.

3. At an earlier period *Vella* had entered upon another enterprise of still greater moment, which was the discovery or forgery of what he denominated *the Norman Code*. The subverters of Arabian supremacy in the island of Sicily, as we have observed above, continued the Arabic language: whence the use made of the latter by the Normans could be no subject of surprise. But how are we to account for the laws of Count *Rüdiger* (*Ruggiero*) and Duke Robert, which occur in the Code; and of which neither the Emperor *Frederic*, nor any Sicilian writer on law or history during the two subsequent centuries, has taken any notice? How shall we be reconciled to the statement, that these laws and institutions of the island occur in a correspondence held between the Norman Robert and the Egyptian *Fatimites*? How is it likely that such an



epistolary correspondence should not have been preserved either at Cairo or in Sicily, but should have strayed to a corner of Western Africa, viz. Fez, from whence Vella had it sent over to him by his corresponding friends?—Notwithstanding, Government\* caused this new work to be printed with royal magnificence; and Vella, to satisfy the doubts of some and the clamorous demands of others, added to it what he called the Original Arabic. It is entitled, "*Libro del Consiglio di Egitto*," in Arabic and Italian, a large folio, with engravings representing coins and vignettes, both executed in the neatest manner. The first volume bears the date of 1793. The second advanced only to the 38th sheet, when it was entirely cancelled by order of Government, the fraud having become manifest.

This publication was of most importance to Sicily. Mere subjects of literary curiosity, or history, were now out of the question; as laws, constitution, and prescriptive rights, came under consideration. Vella, who could discover whatever he desired, is said to have intimated, that it was by no means impossible to find out very antient charters, by which to support the privileges of the nobility, and even further extensions of these privileges, hitherto unknown. With regard to the Antiquities, the History, the Geography of the country, &c. he in a manner was become an oracle, and in every respect a man of importance. Hence it will not appear surprising, that he was applied to as a kind of forcerer by those who desired to know what was concealed; and that persons engaged in altercations and lawsuits, or perplexed by doubts, inquired of him whether he could not furnish them from his Arabic manuscripts with something to their purpose. It is further reported, that, when the above intimation became known, he was given to understand that he would gain more by writing in favour of the Court, than for the States. This much is certain, that Vella was not sufficiently conversant either with the laws of the land, or the rights of the crown,

\* The impression of Vella's forgeries has caused to the King of Naples an expense of 1600 ounces. This expenditure is so much the more grievous to the learned in Sicily, as it prevented Government from publishing the *Civil History of Sicily*, composed by Father Salvatore di Blasi; and which was to have appeared in twelve volumes in quarto, succeeded by three volumes containing documents and records.

to be able to compose such a work from the stores of his own learning; it is likewise certain that Carelli, then Secretary of State, was generally mentioned as his principal assistant in framing it, and that Vella himself, in his subsequent confession, named him as such; finally, it is evident that, according to Vella's own assertion in his dedication of this work to the King, the royal prerogative is no where demonstrated so fully and clearly as in this Norman Code, or Register of the Egyptian Divan. Points that had been contested for several centuries past, such as the independence of the Sicilian monarchy, the royal right of presenting to all churches of the island, the appointment of the bishops, and the claims of Naples to Benevento, are here decided by means of a few strokes of the pen, and that without exception in favour of the Crown. The privileges of the Barons and States, in particular, are in a manner annihilated; nay, the very existence of the landed interest is rendered extremely precarious. What formidable reductions might not the following provisions have occasioned (*vide* Vol. ii. p. 9, and the following): "All districts bordering on the sea, in Sicily, as well as Calabria, belong to the Emir (prince) Rüdiger. Emir Rüdiger prohibits both himself and all his successors from ever letting any of these districts to any person whatsoever. Whoever appropriates to himself the breadth of a single pace of ground situated by the sea-side, shall forfeit all his possessions. All springs, brooks, and rivers, on the island, excepting only the use of watering the lands through which they flow; all mines, &c. appertain to the Prince: whoever appropriates any of them to himself, thereby renders all his lands liable to confiscation." Even before the first volume was published, Tomasi, the King's attorney, edited a treatise on the invalidity of selling or transferring particular estates, in which he appealed to the authority of this Code, as a collection of genuine records. The astonishment and alarm of the nobility may easily be imagined, since what the King's attorney thus claimed as forfeited to the Crown, tended to ruin half the landed men of the kingdom. Yet, as a preliminary step towards security, the Sicilian parliament in the year 1794 proposed a decree that the Norman Code should not be adduced as legal authority, until his Majesty, by a Royal proclamation, should have declared it genuine. The abovementioned Don Carelli, however, contrived the rejection of this highly reasonable proposition.



But now the denouement was drawing near, which both annihilated the authority of this Code, and disgraced Vella. Dr. Hager having, during a short residence at Palermo, detected the fraud, as we have already stated, was recalled thither in the same year. To him alone is due the merit of examining the Norman Code. He pointed out the inaccuracies which he saw in the engraved fac-similies, and indicated the grammatical errors occurring throughout the pretended original: whence it resulted, that the former could not have been copied from a genuine prototype; and that the latter must have for its author not an Arab but a Maltese. He demonstrated, that not the Arabic text, but the Italian, was the original; since the Arabic sometimes rendered the sense incorrectly, and even wanted some longer and smaller passages; in fine, that all those faults were observable in it, which frequently happened to either an ignorant or a hasty translator. This learned German had naturally to remove a variety of obstacles thrown in his way, both by Vella and persons of respectability who patronized him. Among other objections it was urged, that a foreigner could not be confided in exclusively. In consequence, without consulting or admitting Dr. Hager, a committee of five very respectable men was appointed, before whom Vella underwent an examination, which, however, was attended with the suspicious circumstance, that not one among them understood a word of Arabic. Yet truth triumphed at last. Vella was now become a conspicuous object of suspicion; and he plainly saw himself, that the transaction had assumed a serious air. He therefore confessed all his falsifications, and named his accomplices, some of whom were resident in Malta and others in Sicily. He continued indeed to the very last, what he had been from the beginning, a consummate liar, contradicting almost in every examination his preceding confessions, and relating different facts, or rather fictions, as to the weaving of his contrivances: yet he did not pretend to deny that the whole was a fraud; which in part, he said, had been played off on himself. Thus an affair which had lasted but too long, was cleared up to the satisfaction of Sicily and the rest of Europe, with the exception of Mr. Von Murr at Nuremberg, who last year censured Dr. Hager for pretending to greater penetration than persons of the first rank in Sicily possessed; though these as well as the government of the island had acknowledged themselves obliged to

Dr. Hager. The King only desired him not to print a circumstantial account, together with the documents of Vella's judicial examination; since Government (which, obviously, was greatly concerned in the whole of this business, especially in the Norman Code) proposed to publish it in due time; which indeed has not been done as yet, and is in all probability not to be expected.

The Ex-Abbate Vella was dismissed from all his offices, and committed prisoner to the *Castle*, in which he is to remain for the space of fifteen years. Thus his career terminated like that of the Ex-Count Cagliostro. How much he resembles the latter, appears also from the papers found in his possession. Among them are some *receipts*: 1. To produce the finest gold from iron-shavings, borax, arsenic, and silver; and, after a different method, from iron-shavings, silver and copper. 2. To make a fine white cosmetic for the face. 3. To obtain the finest rouge of the same quality as the holy spouse of the prophet Ali used to prepare. 4. For a species of oil against rheumatic complaints. 5. To make the hair of the head grow. 6. To prepare a secret ink. 7. To be able to write with gold and without it, &c.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS some of your correspondents have wished for a description of a hand corn-mill, I beg to give you that of one in my possession. The body of it is circular, made of two pieces of oak twelve inches long, one and a half thick, and eight in diameter, strongly fastened together; being previously made hollow, and having a number of bars of iron with a sharp edge fixed in it, transversely to similar bars which are fixed on an axis or handle, going through the mill from each end; the whole of this is somewhat like a common coffee-mill in its construction, and there is a scale affixed to it, to denote the quality of the meal; and to make it finer or coarser as required; the corn is gradually supplied by means of a grooved piece of wood, which moves with a spring attached to the hopper or part filled with corn, and is put in motion by a toothed wheel receiving a cog affixed to the hopper, which is turned with the axis or handle; this prevents too many grains falling into the mill at a time, otherwise it would hurt the knives if they were too much choked by the corn.

It is tiresome to work the mill, and I have



have made but little use of it for that reason, and because the quantity of meal ground in a given time, I think, does not recompense the labour required to produce it; and I do not believe that any saving is made from using machines for this purpose on so small a construction. I remain, very respectfully, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
Exeter, Feb. 8, 1800. M. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
THE reinvention of the Telegraph is claimed in your magazine for December, by Don Salvador Ximenes Coronado, who tried experiments on this subject in 1786. In a former number the revival of the telegraph is attributed to Citizen Chappe. Whoever will take the trouble of looking into the Memoirs of the Royal Irish Academy for the year 1796, will find that Mr. Edgeworth revived the invention of telegraphic correspondence in Berkshire, so long ago as the year 1767. In the same paper it is recorded that intelligence was conveyed by Mr. Edgeworth's telegraph across the sea from Ireland to England and back again in July 1796. With telegraphs of the common construction this could not be effected. The portable telegraph that folds up like an umbrella, is described in the same paper.

This is a simple invention, which at some time or other will force itself into common use. Your constant reader,

Dec. 4, 1799.

JUSTUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
IN answer to your Correspondent Allafilius; Vol. viii. page 365, who inquires for an account of St. Rombald, I send you the following.

St. Romuld, commonly St. Rombauld or Romulduus, patron of the church of Mechlin, was a zealous Anglo-Saxon, who in the eighth century quitted his cell to preach the Gospel in the unconverted parts of Europe. He laboured with St. Willibrord and many other pious missionaries in this good work, and was consecrated an itinerant bishop, that is, one who has not a fixed diocese. He converted great numbers of heathens in the vicinity of Mechlin and Antwerp; and died a martyr to his zeal, June 24th, 775. His body was thrown into the river, but was rescued from thence, and honourably interred by the Count of Adon. The prin-

cipal actions of his life are represented in some fine pictures in the cathedral church of Mechlin. I am, &c.

London, Feb. 7, 1800. J. WATKINS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

YOUR correspondent H. C. R. desires some account of the old romance whence the fable of Wieland's Oberon is in great part derived; happening to possess it, I hasten to comply with the request. Allow me in my turn to express a wish that whoever has access to any one of the old romances of chivalry, would furnish some such analysis of it as Percy has given of *Li beau disconnu*, in the third volume of the *Reliques* p. 28. This might direct the attention of rising poets to the traditional achievements of our own heroic ages, and prepare perhaps the platform of some truly national opera.

The title of the romance in question is, *Histoire de Huon de Bordeaux, Pair de France, Duc de Guienne*: it is printed at Troyes, but undated. From the permission appended, some copies were probably issued in 1723; and some others in 1726; it is therefore a recent republication of the old romance, which was no doubt printed in Gothic or black letters, before the year 1550, as the annotators of Shakespeare mention an English translation of it executed by Lord or Lady Berners, in the reign of Henry VIII. Not only the type, the spelling also has been modernized.

The introduction places the event to be narrated in the year of the crucifixion 756, and under "the very glorious and victorious Prince Charles the Great *surnommé Charlemagne*," and after the death of his nephews Roland and Olivier. The first chapter describes Charles as desirous of resigning his crown, not to Louis, "who is too young," but to Charlot, who had killed Baldwin the son of *Oger le Danois*. II. Amaury, the friend of Charlot, recommends to the emperor to seize the estate of the late Sevin, Duke of Bordeaux, to the prejudice of his minor sons, Huon and Gerard, and to endow Charlot with it. III. The Duke of Naimies having dissuaded this confiscation obtains leave to send for the two sons of Sevin to serve Charles. IV. The duchess promises to send her two sons the ensuing Easter. V. Amaury and Charlot plot the assassination of these sons. VI. The sons of Sevin, in company with the Abbé of Clugny, travel toward Paris. VII. Amaury and Charlot waylay the young men: Amaury wounds Gerard; and Charlot is killed by Huon. VIII. Huon arrives



arrives at court. IX. Huon accuses Charlot. X. Amaury arrives with the dead body of Charlot. XI. Amaury accuses Huon. XII. Appeal to the judgment of God. XIII. The duellists appear in the lists. XIV. Both swear the truth of their charges. XV. Huon conquers, and is endeavouring to obtain a recantation, when Amaury aims a treacherous blow, which provokes Huon to kill him on the spot. XVI. Charles banishes Huon. XVII. Charles is induced by his peers to modify the sentence, and to permit the return of Huon, in case he brings "a handful of the beard and four double teeth" of the Emir Gaudisse, whose daughter he is to kiss in presence of her father, "and to bring with him to France," with a dower of a thousand hawks, a thousand bears, a thousand vultures, a thousand boys, and a thousand girls. XVIII. Huon undertakes the exploit. XIX. Huon arrives at Rome, confesses himself to the pope, and meets with his uncle Garin, who agrees to go with him. XX. Huon and Garin arrive at Jerusalem, and pay their devotions at the tomb of Godfrey of Bullion; they set off for Babylon, and in a forest meet with Gerosme, an old squire of Huon's father, who tells them of a wood near, in which "king Oberon, who is three feet high, humpy, but of angelic countenance," dwells. "The words of the dwarf are so pleasant to hear that none can get quit of him, and if he sees you avoid speaking, he will cause it to hail and thunder, in order to compel you to go with him." Huon resolves to cross the enchanted wood. XXI. Huon and his attendants halt in the wood. Oberon approaches "clad in a rich robe sparkling with jewels, a bow and arrow in his hand, a rich bugle-horn on his neck," which "the fairies of the isle Chifalonia" had made; "Gloriana had endowed it with the power of curing disease, Transelina with that of assuaging hunger and thirst, and Marafasa with that of exciting to sing and to dance." The dwarf accosts Huon and his fourteen attendants. XXII. Oberon, angry at Huon's silence, raises a storm. XXIII. Oberon sounds his horn, which compels Huon and his comrades to stop and sing. Oberon twangs thrice his bow-string, when four hundred men appear and surround the travellers. Oberon pretends to order their execution as a punishment for their silence; but Glorian, one of the fairy soldiers, pleads for them, and invites Oberon to address them once more. Huon now converses with Oberon. XXIV. Oberon says he is a son of Julius

Cæsar by the lady of the hidden isle, since called Chifalonia, who was formerly beloved by Florimon of Albany. A fairy who had not been invited to the birth of Oberon bestowed on him "the gift that after three years of age he should grow no taller:" another fairy, Transelina, the gift to read the thoughts of others: a third the gift to pass instantly from place to place. Oberon adds, that he is king of Mommur, and is one day to die and be buried at Paris. Oberon then builds a palace instantaneously, and offers a grand repast to the travellers, during which he produces "a cup which fills itself with wine in the hands of every one who has not committed a mortal sin." XXV. Oberon gives Huon the horn and the cup, and dismisses him with ominous but affectionate tears. XXVI. Huon arrives at Tourmont, and lodges at the mayor's, who is a secret Christian, to whom he intrusts his horn and his cup. XXVII. Huon gives a supper to all the poor of the place, whom he serves with wine out of his cup. XXVIII. The Duke of Tourmont is uncle to Huon, but an apostate. The cup remains dry in his hand; and he plans treachery against Huon. The prisoners whom he arms go over to Huon. XXIX. Huon is engaged in combat with friends of the Duke, and in jeopardy. XXX. The mayor brings the horn; Huon sounds it; the Duke's people begin to sing and dance. "King Oberon, who was then in the city of Mommur, cried aloud, saying, I heard the horn of my friend Huon, and know by its sound that he wants my help; I therefore wish myself in the place where the horn was sounded, accompanied by a hundred thousand men." This army soon decides the victory, and all the people of Tourmont submit to be baptized. XXXI. Oberon advises Huon to avoid the tower of the giant Angulaffer, "two brazen men with flails stand over threshing at his gate." Huon chooses to go there, and finds the damsel Seville, therein confined, to be his own cousin. XXXII. Huon wakes the giant and defies him. XXXIII. Huon kills the giant and takes his ring. XXXIV. Huon arrives at the shore of the Red Sea: Malebron, a fairy of Oberon's train, approaches, and in the form of a triton carries Huon across. XXXV. Huon lands in a river which flows from Paradise, close to Babylon. XXXVI. By means of Angulaffer's ring Huon enters the palace. XXXVII. Huon strikes off the head of the sultan's right-hand neighbour, kisses the beautiful Esclarmonde, is attacked, overpowered, and led to prison. XXXVIII. Esclar-



Esclarmonde visits him in prison. XXXIX. She repeats her attention. XL. Gerosme and his companions arrive at Babylon. XLI. They plot with Esclarmonde in behalf of Huon. XLII. The giant Agrapart comes to ask tribute at Babylon. XLIII. Huon offers to fight the giant. XLIV. Huon takes the giant prisoner. XLV. The giant submits to baptism. XLVI. Huon sounds his horn, and by Oberon's assistance massacres all the Babylonians who will not turn Christians, cuts off the sultan's head, then his beard, and at last draws his teeth. Oberon conceals the hair and teeth in poor Gerosme's side. Oberon forbids Huon to have carnal commerce with Esclarmonde before they arrive at Rome and are regularly married; presents him with a yacht, and leaves him with ominous tears. Huon marries his fair cousin Seville to an emir. He sets sail, and is tempted to infringe the chaste injunction of Oberon. XLVII. A tempest wrecks them on a desert island. Pirates carry off Esclarmonde. Huon is left bound to a tree. XLVIII. Admiral Galaffre, of Anfalermie, takes the ship of the pirates. XLIX. One of the pirates prevails on King Yvoirin to order Galaffre to give up his prize. L. At the request of Glorian, Oberon sends Malebron to deliver Huon: in the form of a triton this spirit swims with him across the sea. LI. A minstrel informs Huon of the fortunes of Esclarmonde. LII. Huon offers his services to King Yvoirin. LIII. Huon wins a game at chess of King Yvoirin's daughter, but declines, from fidelity toward Esclarmonde, to avail himself of the conditions of victory. LIV. Huon joins the expedition against Anfalermie. LV. Huon kills Sobrin the nephew of Galaffre. LVI. Huon receives great honours from Yvoirin. LVII. Gerosme arrives at Anfalermie and enters the service of Galaffre. LVIII. Huon and Gerosme fight, and discover each other on the field of battle. LIX. Esclarmonde recovered by Huon. LX. Huon and his company arrive at Rome, and he is married by the pope.

The second part proceeds to narrate how the younger brother of Huon, Girard, endeavoured, after his return, to oust him of his heritage, to pillage his property, and to prejudice Charlemagne against him. By the interference of Oberon, the emperor is reconciled; but Raul of Austria falls in love with Esclarmonde: Huon pursues him to Mayence, and kills him, is waylaid at Cologne, fights a battle with the Emperor of Almaine, and at length

returns to his wife, who is brought to bed of a girl called Clairette. This Emperor Thierry leads an army against Bordeaux: Huon, desirous of assistance, swims out to sea in search of it. He arrives at an island of loadstone, where he kills a serpent. Meanwhile the emperor takes Bordeaux, kills old Gerosme, and carries into captivity Esclarmonde. This news Huon learns from the bishop of Lisbon, who lands with some pirates on the island. Huon is carried away through the air by a griffin, which he kills: he then meets in a garden an angel who gathers three apples restorative of youth. He enters a random boat which floats him to Tauris, in Persia, where his Gascon cousin Bernard, who had been in search of him, meets him very luckily. Bernard produces five jewels. One is an antidote against poison, burning, and drowning; a second against hunger, thirst, and age; a third against wounds, it also blinds an enemy, and restores eyesight to a blind relation; a fourth annihilates fetters and prison-bolts; a fifth confers invisibility. Huon takes these stones; and having given one of them and an apple of youth to the emir, he is handsomely received, and supplied with an army to make war on the Emperor Thierry. On the road they take the town Angora and arrive at Colandres, which *Oger le Danois* afterwards destroyed. Having taken this town, they visit the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem, and the emir, with many promises of aid, quits Huon, who returns safely to France, and lands at Marseilles. Meanwhile the Abbé of Clugny had been waging unequal war with the emperor for the captive lady Esclarmonde; which so irritates Thierry that he determines to burn Esclarmonde alive. The day on which Esclarmonde was to be burned, "King Oberon was holding court in his palace of Mommur; his mother, the lady of the hidden isle, was there: and queen Morgana, the fairy, and Transelina her niece, and many other fairies." The two fairy knights, Glorian and Malebron, obtain permission to go to the relief of Esclarmonde: they appear together to the emperor, and command him in Oberon's name to release the beautiful prisoner: the emperor promises, and they vanish. The emperor repents, and imprisons Esclarmonde again. Huon finds up the Abbé de Clugny and his daughter Clairette; and gives the old man an apple of youth. Huon next appears at Mayence, makes peace with the emperor, and carries back Esclarmonde. Huon and Esclarmonde then set off to visit Oberon,



Oberon, who, with the consent of the barons of Fairy-land, resigns his crown to Huon and Esclarmonde; immediately after which King Arthur, who hoped for the same appointment, arrives "with his sister Morgana, the fairy, and his niece Transelina." Arthur brings with him the infant Mervin, a son of Morgana by Oger le Danois, who had married her. Arthur is at first angry, but is appeased by Oberon and by Morgana, and agrees to do homage to Huon as king of Fairy-land. Oberon, conscious that his last hour draws nigh, now calls around him Huon, Arthur, Glorian, and Malebron, makes over to Huon his power over the elves (*luitons*), says his prayers, crosses himself, orders an abbey to be built at his burial-place, and dies. Angels carry away his soul: a sweet odour hovers about his corpse, the sign of salvation. When Huon, Esclarmonde, Arthur, Transelina, King Caraben, Glorian, Malebron, and all the knights and ladies saw that Oberon was dead, they shed tears. The funeral is ordered, and the monumental abbey. "Now," says the author, "we shall speak no more of Huon and Esclarmonde, who will remain in the kingdom of Fairy-land until the day of judgment."

A third part narrates the history of Clairette, the daughter of Huon. She is asked in marriage by the King of England, the King of Hungary, and Florent, son to the King of Arragon. She is treacherously carried off by Brohars, who drowns Bernard. The King of Grenada delivers Clairette, who becomes acquainted with Florent, and loves him. The father of Florent refuses his consent, unless the prince first subdues the King of Navarre. This exploit is achieved; but still Clairette is withheld: and both the lovers are separately imprisoned. They escape together, are taken by the Saracens. The valour of Florent delivers them. At their return the King of Navarre is again at war with the King of Arragon, and the latter is in imminent danger. Huon sends the two knights, Glorian and Malebron, who effect a reconciliation. Florent and Clairette are married.

The untired historian next undertakes the adventures of Ida, a daughter of Florent and Clairette, who dies in child-bed. After fifteen years Florent falls in love with this daughter, and proposes before his barons this incestuous match. Sorbare, an old grandee, opposes it. The governess of the princess provides her with boy's clothes, and she flies from the odious

marriage. As groom, she is employed by a German, gets among thieves, arrives at Rome, and is at length employed by the Emperor Otho, whose daughter Olivia falls in love with the supposed youth. Ida renders great services in the field; takes the King of Spain prisoner, and is married to the emperor's daughter. On the discovery of her sex, she is ordered to be burnt alive. A deputation from Florent to ask the emperor's daughter in marriage, suggests a convenient solution.

Croissant, the son of Olivia, is now brought on the stage. He ruins himself by prodigality, and sets out, with a single servant, in quest of adventures. He is dubbed a knight by Count Raimond, at Nice, distinguishes himself against the Saracens, and is envied by the son of Raimond, whom he kills in a quarrel. This disappoints his hope of marrying Raimond's daughter, and he flies very unhappy. He gets among thieves; goes a pilgrimage to Rome, and meets there with a King Guimar, whose daughter Catherine he marries. They become emperor and empress, and with their coronation closes the romance.

Your correspondent also solicits a translation of Wieland's preface; it has been almost wholly woven into the account of Oberon contained in the *Monthly Review*, vol. XXIII. p. 577, and is, therefore, in fact already before the public.

T. J.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

#### THE ENQUIRER, No. XX. ON PREJUDICE.

IT is to speculative people, fond of novel doctrines, and who, by accustoming themselves to make the most fundamental truths the subject of discussion, have divested their minds of that reverence which is generally felt for opinions and practices of long standing, that the world is ever to look for its improvement or reformation. But it is also these speculatists who introduce into it absurdities and errors more gross than any which have been established by that common consent of numerous individuals, which opinions long acted upon must have required for their basis. For systems of the latter class must at least possess one property,—that of being practicable: and there is likewise a presumption that they are, or at least originally were, useful; whereas the opinions of the speculatist may turn out to be utterly incongruous and eccentric. The speculatist may invent machines which it is impossible



possible to put in action, or which, when put in action, may possess the tremendous power of tearing up society by the roots. Like the chemist, he is not sure in the moment of projection whether he shall blow up his own dwelling and that of his neighbour, or whether he shall be rewarded with a discovery which will secure the health and prolong the existence of future generations. It becomes us therefore to examine with peculiar care those maxims, which, under the appearance of following a closer train of reasoning, militate against the usual practices or genuine feelings of mankind. No subject has been more canvassed than education. With regard to that important object, there is a maxim avowed by many sensible people, which seems to me to deserve particular investigation: "Give your child," it is said, "no prejudices: let reason be the only foundation of his opinions; where he cannot reason, let him suspend his belief. Let your great care be, that, as he grows up, he has nothing to unlearn; and never make use of authority in matters of opinion, for authority is no test of truth." The maxim sounds well, and flatters perhaps the secret pride of man, in supposing him more the creature of reason than he really is; but, I suspect, on examination we shall find it exceedingly fallacious. We must first consider what a *prejudice* is. A prejudice is a sentiment in favour or disfavour of any person, practice or opinion, previous to and independent of examining their merits by reason and investigation. Prejudice is pre-judging; that is, judging previously to evidence. It is therefore sufficiently apparent, that no *philosophical belief* can be founded on mere prejudice; because it is the business of philosophy to go deep into the nature and properties of things; nor can it be allowable for *those* to indulge prejudice who aspire to lead the public opinion, those to whom the high office is appointed of sifting truth from error, of canvassing the claims of different systems, of exploding old and introducing new tenets. These must investigate with a kind of audacious boldness every subject that comes before them; these, neither impressed with awe for all that mankind have been taught to reverence, nor swayed by affection for whatever the sympathies of our nature incline us to love, must hold the balance with a severe and steady hand while they are weighing the doubtful scale of probabilities; and, with a stoical apathy of mind, yield their assent to nothing but a preponderancy of evidence. But is this an office for a child? Is it an office for

more than one or two men in a century? And is it desirable that a child should grow up without opinions to regulate his conduct, till he is able to form them fairly by the exercise of his own abilities? Such an exercise requires at least the sober period of matured reason: reason not only sharpened by argumentative discussion, but informed by experience. The most sprightly child can only possess the former; for let it be remembered, that though the reasoning powers put forth pretty early in life, the faculty of using them to effect does not come till much later. The first efforts of a child in reasoning resemble those quick and desultory motions by which he gains the play of his limbs; they show agility and grace, they are pleasing to look at, and necessary for the gradual acquirement of his bodily powers; but his joints must be knit into more firmness, and his movements regulated with more precision, before he is capable of useful labour and manly exertion. A reasoning child is not yet a reasonable being. There is great propriety in the legal phraseology which expresses maturity, not by having arrived at the possession of reason, but of that power, the late result of information, thought, and experience—*discretion*, which alone teaches with regard to *reason*, its powers, its limits, and its use. This the child of the most sprightly parts cannot have, and therefore his attempts at reasoning, whatever acuteness they may show, and how much soever they may please a parent with the early promise of future excellence, are of no account whatever in the sober search after truth.—Besides, taking it for granted (which however is utterly impossible) that a youth could be brought up to the age of fifteen or sixteen without prejudice in favour of any opinions whatever, and that he is then set to examine for himself some important proposition, how is he to set about it? Who is to recommend books to him? Who is to give him the previous information necessary to comprehend the question? Who is to tell him whether or no it is important? Whoever does these will infallibly lay a bias upon his mind according to the ideas he himself has received upon the subject. Let us suppose the point in debate was the preference between the Roman Catholic and Protestant modes of religion. Can a youth in a Protestant country, born of Protestant parents, with access, probably, to hardly a single controversial book on the Roman Catholic side of the question, can such a one study the subject without prejudice? His knowledge of his-

tory,



tory, if he has such knowledge, must, according to the books he has read, have already given him a prejudice on the one side or the other; so must the occasional conversation he has been witness to, the appellations he has heard used, the tone of voice with which he has heard the words monk or priest pronounced, and a thousand other evanescent circumstances. It is likewise to be observed, that every question of any weight and importance has numerous dependencies and points of connexion with other subjects, which make it impossible to enter upon the consideration of it without a great variety of previous knowledge. There is no object of investigation perfectly insulated; we must not conceive therefore of a man's sitting down to it with a mind perfectly new and untutored; he must have passed more or less through a course of studies, and, according to the colour of those studies, his mind will have received a tincture, that is, a prejudice.—But it is, in truth, the most absurd of all suppositions that a human being can be educated, or even nourished and brought up, without imbibing numberless prejudices from every thing which passes around him: a child cannot learn the signification of words without receiving ideas along with them; he cannot be impressed with affection to his parents and those about him, without conceiving a predilection for their tastes, opinions, and practices. He forms numberless associations of pain or pleasure, and every association begets a prejudice; he sees objects from a particular spot, and his views of things are contracted or extended according to his position in society; as no two individuals can have the same horizon, so neither can any two have the same associations; and different associations will produce different opinions, as necessarily as, by the laws of perspective, different distances will produce different appearances of visible objects. Let us confess a truth, humiliating perhaps to human pride:—a very small part only of the opinions of the coolest philosopher are the result of fair reasoning; the rest are formed by his education, his temperament, by the age in which he lives, by trains of thought directed to a particular track through some accidental association—in short, by *prejudice*.—But why after all should we wish to bring up children without prejudices? A child has occasion to act long before he can reason. Shall we leave him destitute of all the principles that should regulate his conduct till he can discover them by the strength of his own genius. If it were possible that one whole ge-

neration could be brought up without prejudices, the world must return to the infancy of knowledge, and all the beautiful fabric which has been built up by successive generations must be begun again from the very foundation. Your child has a claim to the advantage of your experience, which it would be cruel and unjust to deprive him of. Will any father say to his son, “My dear child, you are entering upon a world full of intricate and perplexed paths, in which many miss their way, to their final misery and ruin. Amidst many false systems, and much vain science, there is also some true knowledge; there is a right path; I believe I know it, for I have the advantage of years and experience; but I will instil no prejudices into your mind; I shall therefore leave you to find it out as you can; whether your abilities be great or small, you must take the chance of them. There are various systems in morals; I have examined and found some of a good, others of a bad tendency. There is such a thing as religion; many people think it the most important concern of life; perhaps I am one of them: perhaps I have chosen from amidst the various systems of belief, many of which are extremely absurd, and some even pernicious, that which I cherish as the guide of my life, my comfort in all my sorrows, and the foundation of my dearest hopes: but far be it from me to influence you in any manner to receive it; when you are grown up, you must read all the books upon these subjects on which you can lay your hands, for neither in the choice of these would I presume to prejudice your mind; converse with all who pretend to any opinions upon the subject; and whatever happens to be the result, you must abide by it. In the mean time, concerning these important objects you must keep your mind in a perfect equilibrium. It is true that you want these principles more now than you can do at any other period of your life, but I had rather you never had them at all, than that you should not come fairly by them.” Should we commend the wisdom or the kindness of such a parent? The parent will perhaps plead in his behalf, that it is by no means his intention to leave the mind of his child in the uncultivated state I have supposed. As soon as his understanding begins to open, he means to discuss with him those propositions on which he wishes him to form an opinion. He will make him read the best books on the subject, and, by free conversation and explaining the arguments on both sides, he does not doubt but the youth will soon be enabled



enabled to judge satisfactorily for himself. I have no objection to make against this mode of proceeding: as a mode of *instruction*, it is certainly a very good one; but he must know little of human nature, who thinks that after this process the youth will be really in a capacity of judging for himself, or that he is less under the dominion of prejudice than if he had received the same truths from the mere authority of his parent; for most assuredly the arguments on either side will not have been set before him with equal strength, or with equal warmth. The persuasive tone, the glowing language, the triumphant retort, will all be reserved for the side on which the parent has formed his own conclusions. It cannot be otherwise: he cannot be convinced himself of what he thinks a truth without wishing to convey that conviction, nor without thinking all that can be urged on the other side weak and futile. He cannot in a matter of importance neutralize his feelings: perfect impartiality can be the result only of indifference. He does not perhaps seem to dictate, but he wishes gently to guide his pupil, and that wish is seldom disappointed. The child adopts the opinion of his parent, and seems to himself to have adopted it from the decisions of his own judgment: but all these reasonings must be gone over again, and these opinions undergo a fiery ordeal, if ever he comes really to think and determine for himself.

The fact is, that no man, whatever his system may be, refrains from instilling prejudices into his child in any matter he has much at heart. Take a disciple of Rousseau, who contends that it would be very pernicious to give his son any ideas of a Deity, till he is of an age to read Clarke or Leibnitz, and ask him if he waits so long to impress on his mind the sentiments of patriotism—the civic affection. O no; you will find his little heart is early taught to beat at the very name of liberty, and that, long before he is capable of forming a single political idea, he has entered with warmth into all the party sentiments and connections of his parent. He learns to love and hate, to venerate or despise, by rote, and he soon acquires decided opinions, of the real ground of which he can know absolutely nothing. Are not ideas of female honour and decorum impressed first as prejudices; and would any parent wish they should be so much as canvassed till the most settled habits of propriety have rendered it safe to do it? In teaching first by prejudice that

which is afterwards to be proved, we do but follow nature. Instincts are the prejudices she gives us; we follow them implicitly, and they lead us right; but it is not till long afterwards that reason comes and justifies them. Why should we scruple to lead a child to right opinions in the same way by which Nature leads him to right practices.

Still it will be urged that man is a rational being, and therefore reason is the only true ground of belief, and authority is not reason. This point requires a little discussion. That he who receives a truth upon authority has not a reasonable belief, is in one sense true, since he has not drawn it from the result of his own inquiries; but in another it is certainly false, since the authority itself may be to him the best of all reasons for believing it. There are few men, who from the exercise of the best powers of their minds could derive so good a *reason* for believing a mathematical truth as the *authority* of Sir Isaac Newton. There are too principles deeply implanted in the mind of man, without which he could never attain knowledge; curiosity, and credulity; the former to lead him to make discoveries himself, the latter to dispose him to receive knowledge from others. The credulity of a child to those who cherish him is in early life unbounded. This is one of the most useful instincts he has, and is in fact a precious advantage put into the hands of the parent for storing his mind with ideas of all kinds. Without this principle of assent he could never gain even the rudiments of knowledge. He receives it, it is true, in the shape of prejudice, but the prejudice itself is founded upon sound reasoning, and conclusive though imperfect experiment. He finds himself weak, helpless, and ignorant; he sees in his parent a being of knowledge and powers more than his utmost capacity can fathom; almost a god to him. He has often done him good, therefore he believes he loves him; he finds him capable of giving him information upon all the subjects he has applied to him about; his knowledge seems unbounded, and his information has led him right, whenever he has had occasion to try it by actual experiment; the child does not draw out his little reasonings into a logical form, but this is to him a ground of belief, that his parent knows every thing; and is infallible. Though the proposition is not exactly true, it is sufficiently so for him to act upon; and when he believes in his parent with implicit faith, he believes upon grounds



grounds as truly rational as when in after life he follows the deduction of his own reason.

But you will say, I wish my son may have nothing to *unlearn*, and therefore I would have him wait to form an opinion till he is able to do it on solid grounds. And why do you suppose he will have less to unlearn if he follows his own reason than if he followed yours? If he thinks, if he inquires, he will no doubt have a great deal to unlearn, whichever course you take with him; but it is better to have some things to unlearn, than to have nothing learnt. Do you hold your own opinions so loosely, so hesitatingly, as not to think them safer to abide by than the first results of his stammering reason? Are there no truths to learn so indubitable as to be without fear of their not approving themselves to his mature and well-directed judgment? Are there none you esteem so useful as to feel anxious that he be put in possession of them. We are solicitous not only to put our children in a capacity of acquiring their daily bread, but to bequeath to them riches which they may receive as an inheritance. Have you no mental wealth you wish to transmit, no stock of ideas he may begin with, instead of drawing them all from the labour of his own brain? If, moreover your son should not adopt your prejudices, he will certainly adopt those of other people; or, if on subjects of high interest he *could* be kept totally indifferent, the consequence would be, that he would conceive either that such matters were not worth the trouble of inquiry, or that nothing satisfactory was to be learnt about them: for there are negative prejudices as well as positive.

Let parents therefore not scruple to use the power which God and nature have put into their hands for the advantage of their offspring. Let them not fear to impress them with prejudices for whatever is fair and honourable in action—whatever is useful and important in systematic truth. Let such prejudices be wrought into the very texture of the soul. Such truths let them appear to know by intuition. Let the child never remember the period when he did not know them. Instead of sending him to that cold and hesitating belief which is founded on the painful and uncertain consequences of late investigation, let his conviction of all the truths you deem important be mixed up with every warm affection of his nature, and identified with his most cherished recollections—the time will come soon enough when his confidence in you will have received a

check. The growth of his own reason and the developement of his powers will lead him with a sudden impetus to examine every thing, to canvass every thing, to suspect every thing. If he find, as he certainly will find, the results of his reasoning different in some respects from those you have given him, far from being now disposed to receive your assertions as proofs, he will rather feel disinclined to any opinion you profess, and struggle to free himself from the net which you have wove about him.

The calm repose of his mind is broken, the placid lake is become turbid, and reflects distorted and broken images of things; but be not you alarmed at the new workings of his thoughts, it is the angel of reason which descends and troubles the waters. To endeavour to influence by authority would be as useless now as it was salutary before. Lie by in silence and wait the result. Do not expect the mind of your son is to resemble yours, as your figure is reflected by the image in the glass; he was formed, like you, to use his own judgment, and he claims the high privilege of his nature. His reason is mature, his mind must now form itself. Happy must you esteem yourself, if amidst all lesser differences of opinion, and the wreck of many of your favourite ideas, he still preserve those radical and primary truths which are essential to his happiness, and which different trains of thought and opposite modes of investigation will often equally lead to.

Let it be well remembered that we have only been recommending those prejudices which go before reason, not those which are contrary to it. To endeavour to make children, or others over whom we have influence, receive systems which we do not believe, merely because it is convenient to ourselves that they should believe them, though a very fashionable practice, makes no part of the discipline we plead for. These are not prejudices but impositions. We may also grant that nothing should be received as a prejudice which can be easily made the subject of experiment. A child may be allowed to find out for himself that boiling water will scald his fingers, and mustard bite his tongue; but he must be *prejudiced* against rats-bane, because the experiment would be too costly. In like manner it may do him good to have experienced that little instances of inattention or perverseness draw upon him the displeasure of his parent; but that profligacy is attended with



loss of character, is a truth one would rather wish him to take upon trust.

There is no occasion to inculcate by prejudices those truths which it is of no importance for us to know till our powers are able to investigate them. Thus the metaphysical questions of space and time, necessity and free-will, and a thousand others, may safely be left for that age which delights in such discussions. They have no connection with conduct, and none have any business with them at all but those who are able by such studies to exercise and sharpen their mental powers: but it is not so with those truths on which our well-being depends; these must be taught to all, not only before they can reason upon them, but independently of the consideration whether they will ever be able to reason upon them as long as they live.—What has hitherto been said relates only to instilling prejudices into others; how far a man is to allow them in himself, or, as a celebrated writer expresses it, to *cherish* them, is a different question, on which perhaps I may some time offer my thoughts. In the mean time I cannot help concluding, that to reject the influence of prejudice in education, is itself one of the most unreasonable of prejudices.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your Monthly Magazine, to request an answer to the following queries.

Has that much dreaded insect, the earwig, the power, as is generally supposed, or has it a natural tendency, to perforate the human ear?

Or, whether the wax, supplied by nature in that organ, is not an obstruction of the passage?

Are the consequences in case of the earwig's entering fatal?—By what means may it be extracted or enticed out?

An answer to each of the above queries will be thankfully received by, Sir,

Your's, &c. A. B. C,

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*Extract from a Letter of Mr. J. TURNER, to Dr. PEARSON, on the Practice of the VACCINE INOCULATION among Country People and Peasants.*

DEAR SIR,

I AM informed by our dairy people that the Cow-Pox is *epizootic*, chiefly in the spring, among cows about April

or May, and that the spurious sorts prevail in common at almost every other time; and, as the spring is now advancing, I shall have it in my power to assist you. Believe me, Sir, that the Cow-Pox *mania* is as great in the country as in the metropolis. Perhaps you would like to know how we carry on the Vaccine Inoculation. Almost every cobbler, shepherd, and cow-boy are consummate and experienced adepts in this new specific art. I will, with your leave, make a few remarks, to substantiate what I mean to advance. At Steeple Clayton, a village five miles from Winslow, great numbers have been inoculated for the Vaccine disease, by the most illiterate of all beings in human shape, the cow-boys and shepherd boys, without any prior or subsequent medicine whatever. At Westbury, Shenley, Tattenhoe, and a number of villages round our neighbourhood the same. At Finmere, Mr. Holt, the clergyman, who is spoken of in the Medical and Philosophical Journal (a neighbour of ours, no more than nine miles off), does administer some trifling medicine, such as salts, &c. People are inoculated and inoculate themselves indiscriminately, such as farmers, dairy-people, &c. with impunity, without any preparation, subsequent purification, or making application to any medical person whatever. Yesterday I saw a man inoculate a family with a cobbler's awl dipped in another's arm; others do it with a penknife ground like a lancet point, others with needles, &c. infected with the Vaccine matter.

I am a great advocate for the Vaccine Inoculation, I acknowledge and believe it to be a great acquisition and discovery; and consequently, ultimately a great blessing to the community at large, and do not doubt of its success. The well attested facts that you and others assert, prove it indubitable. But greatly do I lament that some delusion, or some secret mysterious means have not been *put in force*, to prevent its being in other hands than medical men. The Small Pox Inoculation is now rapidly declining, and probably in a few years may be known no more.

I am sorry to say that some of our rustics appear to understand the Cow Pox better than many of our country medical fraternity. I may add, Farewel Thistle Forest—Farewel Primrose Hill—Stanton House! &c.\*

\* The houses alluded to are Small-Pox Inoculating Houses of great repute.

N. B.



N. B. The proprietors of the above houses deny the Vaccine disease to be a specific for the Variolæ, but the interpretation is easily developed, viz. because the new inoculation will not supply them with patients.

I was treated with some derision the other (and am every) day: the person said, that, as he had inoculated many for the Cow Pox, he knew the complaint and its treatment better than myself.

*Quere*, Whether or not *Fame* with her babbling tongue (some future time) may not convey rustic Vaccine intelligence to some metropolitan friends, and so overturn your excellent institution, which I am informed (by the Medical Miscellany) is on the tapis. I am, &c.

Winflow, Bucks.

J. TURNER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANALYSIS of all the permanently valuable Papers which have appeared in the JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE, from its Commencement to the present time; continued from our last Magazine, page 38.

On the Method of EXTRACTING the different kinds of TURPENTINE. GALIPOT, COLOPHONY, &c. By M. MONGEN-LANE. Tom. xxxi.

THE Pine from which these substances are extracted, is never fit for this operation till it be thirty years of age. The extraction is begun in February and continued to the end of October. Incisions are made with a hatchet, beginning at the foot of the tree on one side, and rising successively: they are repeated once or twice a week, the size about one finger's breadth across, and three or four inches long. During the four years in which it is continued, the incisions have risen to about eight or nine feet. Then the incisions are begun on the other side, and during this time the old ones fill up, and may be again opened after some years, so that a tree on a good soil, and well managed, may yield turpentine for a century. At the bottom of the tree, under the incision, a hole is dug in the ground to receive the resin which flows from the tree. This resin is called *terebinthine brut*, is of a milky colour, and is that which flows during the three summer months; it requires further purification.

The winter crop is called *barras galipot*, or white resin: it sticks to the bark of the tree, when the heat has not been strong enough to let it flow into the trough in the ground. It is scraped off with iron knives.

#### PURIFICATION OF THE TURPENTINE.

This is done in two methods: that at Bayonne is to have a copper cauldron which will hold 300lb. of materials fixed over a fire, and the flame circulating at the bottom of the copper. The turpentine is put in, melted with a gentle heat, and when liquid it is strained through a straw-basket made for the purpose, and stretched over a barrel, which receives the strained turpentine. This purification gives it a golden colour, and may be performed at all times of the year.

The second manner, which is practised only in the mountain of De Buch, near Bordeaux, consists in having a large tub, seven or eight feet square, and pierced with small holes at the bottom, set upon another tub to catch the liquor. This is exposed to the hottest sun for the whole day, filled two-thirds with turpentine, which as it melts falls through the holes, and leaves the impurities behind. This pure turpentine is less golden-coloured, and is much more esteemed than the other. This process can only be done in the summer.

#### OIL OF TURPENTINE. (*Huile essentielle de Terebinthine*.)

An alembic, with a worm like what is used by the distillers, is employed here. It generally contains 250lb. of turpentine, which is boiled gently, and kept at the boiling point till no more oil passes, when the fire is damped. This generally gives 60lb. of oil, and the operation lasts one day.

#### RESIDUE OF THIS DISTILLATION.

The boiling turpentine, when it will give no more oil, is tapped off from the still and flows into a tub, and from thence into a mold of sand, which it fills, and is suffered to cool for at least two days without disturbing it. This residue is known under the name of *bray-sec*, or colophony, *colophonie*. It is of a brown colour and very dry. It may be made clearer and nearer in colour to that of the resin, by adding hot water to it before it is tapped off the still, and still boiling and stirring the water well with it, which is done with a besom of wet straw; and it is then sold for rosin, but is little esteemed, as it contains no essential oil.

#### PURIFICATION OF THE GALIPOT.

This is purified in the same manner as the turpentine, i. e. by liquefying in a copper boiler by a gentle heat, and filtering through straw. As the essential oil is not distilled from it afterwards, it remains constantly of a thick consistence, and then takes



takes the name of Yellow or Burgundy Pitch, *Poix Jaune*, *Poix de Bourgogne*.

**YELLOW ROSIN.** (*Resin Jaune.*)

This is made with galipot, and in the same vessel. It is liquefied with a gentle heat, being often stirred to prevent burning and evaporated to the requisite consistence, and passed through a straw filter. It is then black, but this colour is taken away by adding to it eight or ten pints of boiling water, and stirring it constantly till cold. It acquires by this operation the fine yellow colour for which it is so much esteemed. It is then cast into molds for sale.

**BLACK PITCH.** (*Poix Noire.*)

This is made out of the refuse of rosin and turpentine, such as will not pass through the straw filter, and the cuttings around the incision on the tree. These materials are put into a boiler six or seven feet in circumference, and eight or ten high. Fuel is laid around the top, and the materials as they melt flow through a channel cut in the fire-place into a tub half filled with water. It is at that time very red, and almost liquid. To give this a proper consistence, it is put in a cauldron placed in a furnace, and boiled down in the same manner as rosin, but it requires much less precaution and double the time. It is then poured into moulds of earth, and forms the best kind of black pitch, *poix noire*.

**BRAY GRAS, AND BASTARD PITCH,** (*Poix batarde.*)

Bray Gras is a mixture of equal parts of *bray sec*, or colophony, of black pitch and tar (*goudron*). They are boiled down together and put into barrels of pine wood, forming a substance of a very liquid consistence, and called *bray gras*. If, on the contrary, it is desired of a thicker consistence, a greater proportion of colophony is added, and it is cast in molds. It is then called *poix batarde*.

Hence it appears that there are three kinds of pitch in commerce, of which the first (*poix noire*) should be preferred for pharmacy, being blacker and more brittle.

**TAR.** (*Goudron.*)

To make tar, trees already exhausted by incisions are taken, the wood is cut in small pieces and suffered to dry. They are generally cut in the winter and not used till the summer, that season being the best for making tar. The wood thus prepared is put on the hearth of a furnace of the shape of a truncated cone, and piled up in a conical heap, and on the outside

of the centre cone another heap, inclosing the former, and so on till the fire-place is full, when the top is covered with turf, and the wood kindled on all sides. As it heats, its resin filters downwards upon the hearth of the fire-place, and is collected in a hollow in the middle, whence a subterranean passage leads to an external reservoir. This tar is called *goudron de Chaloisse*, because it is packed up in barrels made of chestnut wood, which come from that place.

Seven or eight days are required for each operation.

Tar is also procured, and with more advantage, from the roots and suckers of the same trees. It is made in the same manner and is more esteemed, but it requires that these roots should lie exposed to the air for ten or twelve years after they are cut.

There is also another way of making tar from larger pieces of wood, about five or six feet long. The pitch-furnace is filled with them, and they are then set on fire, but this tar is less esteemed than the other, being harder. This method is therefore only used when there is not wood enough to fill the tar-furnace.

*On the Method of manufacturing Crystallized Verdegris.* By CHAPTAL. *Annales de Chimie*, No. 75.

The process at Montpellier consists in preparing a vinegar by distillation of sour wine: this is put into a kettle, and boiled on the common verdegris. After saturation the solution is left to clarify, and then poured into another kettle of copper, where it is evaporated till a pellicle forms on the surface. Sticks are then immersed into it, and by means of some packthread are tied to some wooden bars that rest on the edge of the kettle. These sticks are about a foot long, and are split cross-wise nearly two inches at the end, so that they open into four branches, kept at about the distance of an inch from each other by small bags. The crystals adhere to these sticks and cover them entirely, forming themselves into groups or clusters of a dark blue colour, and a rhomboidal shape. Each cluster weighs from five to six pounds. Three pounds of moist verdegris are required for one pound of the crystals; the undissolved residuum is thrown away.

The *acetic acid* is not capable of acting upon copper, except in the state of oxide; the *desideratum* then is to oxidate it in the most economical manner. *Oxymer acid* is capable of converting copper into a green oxide,



oxide, which is soluble in *acetous acid*. If upon red-hot copper about a third of the weight of sulphur be poured, it forms a friable sulphurat of copper; this exposed to a violent heat for four or five hours, leaves a gray powder easily soluble in *acetous acid*, and crystallizable.

*Method of preparing CHEESE in the Lodesan, commonly called Parmesan Cheese. Annales de Chimie.*

The size of these cheeses varies from 60 to 180 lb. depending considerably on the number of cows in each dairy.

During the heat of summer cheese is made every day, but in the cooler months milk will keep longer, and cheese is made every other day. The summer cheese, which is the best, is made of the evening milk, after having been skimmed in the morning and at noon; mixed with the morning milk after having been skimmed at noon. Both kinds of milk are poured together into a copper cauldron, capable of holding about 130 gallons, of the shape of an inverted bell, and suspended on the arm of a lever, so as to be moved off and on the fire at pleasure. In this cauldron the milk is gradually heated to the temperature of about 120 degrees; it is now removed from the fire, and kept quiet for five or six minutes. When all internal motion has ceased, the *rennet* is added: this substance is composed of the stomach of a calf, fermented together with wheaten meal and salt; and the method of using it is to tie a piece of the size of a hazle nut in a rag, and steep

it in the milk, squeezing it from time to time. In a short time a sufficient quantity of rennet passes through the rag into the milk, which is now to be well stirred, and afterwards left at rest to coagulate.

In about an hour the coagulation is complete, and then the milk is again put over the fire, and raised to a temperature of about 145 degrees. During all the time it is heating, the mass is briskly agitated till the curd separates in small lumps; part of the whey is then taken out, and a few pinches of saffron are added to the remainder in order to colour it. When the curd is thus broken sufficiently small, nearly the whole of the whey is taken out, and two pails-full of cold water is poured in; the temperature is thus lowered, so as to enable the dairy-man to collect the curd by passing a cloth beneath it, and gathering it up at the corners; the curd is now pressed into a frame of wood, like a bushel without a bottom, and placed on a solid table and covered by a round piece of wood with a great stone at the top. In the course of the night it cools, assumes a firm consistence, and parts with the whey; the next day one side is rubbed with salt, and the succeeding day the cheese is turned, and the other side rubbed in the same manner: this alternate salting of each side is practised for about forty days. After this period the outer crust of the cheese is pared off, the fresh surface is varnished with linseed oil, the convex side is coloured red, and the cheese is fit for sale.

### *From the Port Folio of a Man of Letters.*

A GERMAN TRAVELLER'S ACCOUNT OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH DR. JOHNSON; AND SOME REMARKS ON HIS WRITINGS.

[Being an Extract of a Letter from London in the Year 1768.]

I AM just returned from a visit to SAMUEL JOHNSON, the colossus of English Literature, who combines profound knowledge with wit, and humour with serious wisdom, and whose exterior announces nothing of these qualities; for

in the proportions of his form are exactly those of the sturdy drayman. To this he alludes in his delineation of the Idler; "The diligence of an Idler is rapid and impetuous; as ponderous bodies, forced into velocity, move with violence proportionate to their weight." *Idler*, No. 1.

His manners are boorish; and his eye cold as his raillery; never is it animated with a glance that betrays archness or acuteness; he constantly seems to be, and not seldom he really is, absent and distracted.



tracted.—He had invited Colman and me by letter, and forgot it. We surprised him, in the strictest sense of the word, at the country-seat of Mr. Thrale, whose lady, a genteel agreeable Welsh-woman, by way of amusement reads and translates Greek authors. Here Johnson lives and reigns (for he is fond of acting the dominator) as if he were in the midst of his own family. He received us in a friendly manner, though a certain air of solemnity and pomposity never left him, which is interwoven with his manners as well as with his style. In conversation he rounds his periods, and speaks with a tone almost theatrical: but whatever he says becomes interesting by a certain peculiar character with which it is stamped.—We spoke of the English language: and I remarked that it passed through its different epochs quicker than other languages: there is a greater difference (said I) between your present writers and the celebrated club of authors in the reign of queen Ann, than between the French of the present and the last century. They make incursions into foreign ground, and lavishly squander the easily acquired plunder; for they follow not the counsel of Swift, to adopt, indeed, new words, but never after to reject them. “We conquer,” interrupted me one of the guests, “new words in a fit of enthusiasm, and give them back again in cold blood, as we do our conquests on the making of peace.” But are you not (asked I) thus losers with regard to posterity? For your writings will be scarcely intelligible to the third succeeding generation.—“New words,” replied Johnson, “are well-earned riches. When a nation enlarges its stock of knowledge and acquires new ideas, it must necessarily have a suitable vesture for them. Foreign idioms, on the contrary, have been decried as dangerous; and the critics daily object to me my Latinisms, which, they say, alter the character of our language: but it is seriously my opinion, that every language must be servilely formed after the model of some one of the antient, if we wish to give durability to our works.” Do you not think that there is some truth in this sophistry? A dead language, no longer subject to change, may well serve as a fit standard for a living one. It is an old sterling weight, according to which the value of the current coin is estimated.—“The greatest confusion in languages (continued I, addressing myself to Johnson) is caused by a kind of original geniuses, who invent their own Sanscrit, that they may clothe their ideas in holy obscurity; and

yet we willingly listen to their oracular sayings, and at length are ourselves infected with the disease.”—“Singularity (exclaimed one of the guests) is often a mark of genius.” “Then,” answered Johnson, “there exist few greater geniuses than Wilton in Chelsea\*. His manner of writing is the most singular in the world; for, since the last war he writes with his feet.”

Colman spoke of the *Rehearsal*, which was formerly so much admired as a masterpiece; but which nobody had patience now to read through.—“There was too little salt in it to keep it sweet,” said Johnson.—Hume was mentioned.—“Priestley,” said I, “objects to this historian the frequent use of Gallicisms.”—“And I,” said Johnson, “that his whole history is a Gallicism.” Johnson eagerly seizes every opportunity of giving vent to his hatred against the Scots.—Even in his Dictionary we find the following article: “OATS, a grain, which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people.”

Not recollecting his edition of Shakespeare, which was so far from answering the expectations of the critics, I unthinkingly and precipitately enough asked him “which edition of that poet he most esteemed?” “Eh!” replied he with a smile, “’tis what we call an unlucky question.”

I inquired after Boswell. Johnson seems to love him much; he is sensible of, but forgives him his enthusiasm. Boswell is a fiery young man, who firmly believes in heroic virtue; and who, in the intoxication of his heart, would have flown with equal ardour to Iceland as to Corfica in pursuit of a demi-god.

You are acquainted with Johnson’s works. The Rambler, the Idler; London, a Satire; and the excellent Biography of Savage, are well known in Germany. But we hear less in our country of Prince Rasselas, a masterly, cold, political romance, as all of the kind are; for a teacher of the art of government, who, remote from and unpractised in affairs, writes for kings, can spin out of his brain a texture only of general principles. Irene, a tragedy by Johnson, full of the finest speeches, was hissed, and is forgotten.

This celebrated man had long to contend with poverty; for you must not imagine, that England always rewards her authors in proportion to the general admiration they excite. Often was he ob-

\* An old soldier, whose arms had been shot off.



liged to hide himself in a cellar near Moorfields, to avoid being lodged in a room with an iron grate. In those days of adversity he wrote speeches worthy of a Demosthenes, for and against the most important questions agitated in Parliament, which were published under the names of the real members. These speeches for a long time passed for genuine in the country: and it is not generally known, that among them is the celebrated Speech of Pitt, which he is said to have pronounced, when his youth was objected to him, and which never so flowed from the mouth of Pitt. Johnson has now conducted the Paololus into his garden. He enjoys a pension of three hundred pounds sterling, not to make speeches, but, as the Opposition asserts, to induce him to remain silent.

I forgot to tell you that Johnson denies the antiquity of Ossian. Macpherson is a native of Scotland; and Johnson would rather suffer him to pass for a great poet, than allow him to be an honest man. I am convinced of their authenticity. Macpherson showed me, in the presence of Alexander Dow, at least twelve parcels of the manuscript of the Earle original. Some of these manuscripts seemed to be very old. Literati of my acquaintance, who understand the language, have compared them with the translation; and we must either believe the absurdity, that Macpherson had likewise fabricated the Earle text, or no longer contend against evidence. Macpherson declaimed a few passages to me. The language sounded melodious enough, but solemnly plaintive and guttural, like the languages of all rude uncultivated nations.

#### STERNE.

In an historical and critical Account of the Lives and Writings of the living Authors of Great Britain, published in 1762, a meagre performance, even inferior to some late attempts, is to be found a literary anecdote of Sterne, which may now be forgotten. The writer tells us that Sterne's success was owing to an accident by which some authors would have been altogether discouraged. He had offered to sell the copy of "*Tristram Shandy*" to a bookseller at York, for 50*l*. The bookseller not being willing to give that sum for it, he set out for London. The literary adventurer soon agreed on fair terms with Doddsley; and the work refused at York, produced the author and bookseller in London as considerable a profit, as perhaps any work of mere amusement ever did.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 56.

#### THE PRETENDER.

THE vulgar proverb of "Once a Captain, always a Captain," it seems may be applied to abdicated monarchs. The Pretender, when living in retirement at Rome, used to cry out in the fits of the gout, by which he was horribly tormented, *Poor King! Poor King!* A French traveller who often went to see him, told him that he was astonished at never meeting any English at his house.—"I know how it is," answered he, "they imagine that I remember past times; but I should receive them with pleasure, for I love my subjects; I do indeed!"

#### HOPS.

THE most antient botanists were not acquainted with the hop-plant; and it is probable that, like many culinary herbs, it became first known in Europe at the time of the great migration and irruption of nations. Isidore informs us, that the use of the hop was first tried in Italy. Walafridus Strabo in the ninth, and Æmilius Macer in the following century, have made no mention of it: nor does it occur in the *Capitulare de villis imperatoris*, which is generally ascribed to Charlemagne, and in which are named a great number of plants, to be cultivated in the emperor's farms. The plant was, however, known in Germany in the times of the Carolingians. In a charter of King Pepin, we meet with hop-gardens, *humulonariae*; and, in the Statutes enacted in the year 822, by Adalard Abbot of Corbey, the millers belonging to the domains of the abbey are exempted from the service of labouring in the hop-grounds. *Modii umuli, humuli, humulonis*, occur amongst the most antient contributions, or rents paid in kind to churches and monasteries in Germany.

The English, according to the most credible accounts, learned the use of hops from some native of Artois, who, in the beginning of the 16th century, introduced them into this country: but a long time after, the addition of them to beer was held to be an adulteration of that liquor. In the reign of Henry VI. the cultivation of the plant was prohibited; and so late as Henry the Eighth's time the use of its product, as likewise of brimstone, was forbidden to the brewers under severe penalties. In the reign of Edward VI. about the year 1552, the term *hop-grounds* first occurs in our laws. In 1603, a very considerable quantity of hops were already produced in this country: however, it was still necessary to import from abroad; and

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by



by the adulteration of the foreign, as we learn from an act of parliament, the English were then defrauded annually to the amount of 20,000 pounds sterling.

In Sweden, too, the use of hops was not known before the time of *Gustavus the First*.

Instead of hops, the antient *Cimbri* used the tamarisk, *tamarix Germanica*; and the antient Swedes, the *myrica gale*; for which reason there is in the antient Swedish laws a prohibition to gather that species of tamarisk on another man's ground. This plant must not be confounded with the *ledum palustre*, which sometimes is called by the same name; and with which, and likewise with the *Daphne mezereum*, *veratrum album*, and *menispermum cocculus*, an intoxicating quality, and strong taste, is by fraudulent brewers communicated to weak beer;—a practice worthy of execration; and here, and in many other countries, forbidden under severe punishment.

#### THE GUILLOTINE.

WHEN the celebrated astronomer *Lalande* was at *Gotha*, to attend the astronomical congress held there in the year 1798, the Duke of *Saxe-Gotha* (as it is related in the *Journal de Paris*) showed him a German book intitled, "*Kirchen Kalender von* [Church Calendar by] *Kasper Goldwurm*, Frankfurt 1570, in which there is a representation of a falling-axe for executing criminals; from which it would follow, that the *Guillotine* could not properly be called a French invention.

But (*J. F. ROTH* informs us in the *Allgem. Litterar. Anzeig.*) there exists a still more antient representation of the *Guillotine* in another German book, viz. *Biblia Veteris Testamenti et Historiae, artificiosius picturis effigiata*, [*Bib. Hist. Kunst. fürgem.*] *Franc. apud Cbr. Egenolpsum*.—On the back of the title page stands: *Ordo librorum Testamenti Veteris et Novi*. The second leaf contains the dedication in Latin verses, with the superscription: *Illustrissimo Principi Pomeraniae, &c. D. Joanni Frederico*.—*Petrus Artopaeus, S. D.*—The sheets are distinguished by the letters *A.—L.*—Over each of the figures is an explication of it in Latin, and under it in German, and the corresponding passage in the bible referred to. At the end is the number of the year: *M. D. LI.*—The second part has the following title: *Novi Testamenti Jesu Christi Historia effigiata. Una cum aliis quibusdam iconibus.*—[*Das neue Test. und Hist. fürgem.*]—*Franc. ap. Cbr. Eg.*—Sheets marked with

*A—B b.* printed in *M. D. LI.*—The third part has likewise a peculiar title, *Sanctorum et Martyrum Christi Icones quaedam artificiosissimae*, [*Der Heil. und Martir. Gottes, &c.*] *Franc. ap. Cbr. Eg.*—On the reverse of the title page, an index to the 85 representations.—The sheets marked with *A—F.* Over each of these pictures, the subject of it is indicated in Latin. The 44th, for example, has the superscription *Exaudi*, the 45th *Terribilis*, the 55th *Diri Tutelares*, the 72d *Patientia*, the 73d *Tentatio*, the 74th *Exequiae*, the 81st *Purgatorium*, and the 85th and last, even *Infernus*. At the end is again the year, *M. D. LI.* The copy which *M. ROTH* examined is in 8vo.; and the wooden cuts are beautifully illuminated.

The *Guillotine* is in the third part, on the last page of the sheet *A.* The superscription is: *XIIII.* [An error of the press, instead of *XVI.*] *Matthæus decollatur.*—*St. Matthew* kneels; his head, with the hair rugged and erect, and a bushy beard, lies upon a block between two thick boards; over his head hangs the murderous axe; the executioner, dressed in a red doublet, and red trowsers reaching down to the ankles, holds the rope with both hands, and is on the point of letting down the axe to sever *St. Matthew's* head from the body. Behind this *Guillotine*, and round about it, are a number of soldiers who feast their eyes with the bloody spectacle. At some distance a gibbet is likewise introduced. It is likewise worthy of remark, that the greatest number of the caps, which are shaped after the Oriental fashion, have been coloured red by the illuminer. In fine, one egg cannot be liker to the other, than this *German Guillotine* is to the *French*, at least according to the pictures *M. F.* had seen of the latter.

To the above particulars may be added, that in a short Biography of the Apostles, which is prefixed to a copy of *Lusts'* edition of *Luther's Translation of the Bible*, printed in 1534, formerly belonging to *Götze's* collection of Bibles, and now in the city-library of *Hamburg*, there is an accurate delineation of the *Guillotine*, called in that book a Roman falling-axe, with which *St. Matthew* had been decollated.—Of a latter date, but more generally known, is the representation of this falling-axe in *De Cat's* Dutch poem, *Doodkijse voor de Levendige*; *Amsterdam* 1658, fol. p. 39. In a carving in wood, over a very antient door of the senate-house of *Lüneburg*, we find a similar murderous machine; probably representing the martyrdom of *St. Matthew*.



Dr. Guillotine, who from principles of humanity recommended the use of this instrument of death at the commencement of the French Revolution, is still living in Paris.

#### QUACKERY.

THE following preamble to an Act of Henry the Eighth, in favour of regular physicians and surgeons, is not inapplicable to the present age of Quackery:—  
“For as much as the science and cunning of physick and surgery is daily (within this realm) exercised by a great multitude of ignorant persons, of whom the greater

part have no insight in the same, nor in any other kind of learning: some also *can* (ken, know) no letters on the book, so far forth that common artificers, as smiths, weavers, and women, boldly and accustomedly take upon them great cures, in which they partly use sorcery and witchcraft, partly apply such medicines to the disease, as be very noxious, and nothing meet, to the high displeasure of God, great infamy to the faculty, and the grievous damage and destruction of divers of the King's people.”

### ORIGINAL POETRY.

#### ODE, ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

LUR'D by the soft and genial gale,  
That cools the breast of spring,  
The balmy rose and primrose pale  
Are fann'd by Zephyr's wing.  
Yet oft the slumb'ring storms arise  
From out their dark sojourn,  
And rudely sweep in ireful guise  
The vale's defenceless bourn.  
Beneath their fell tyrannic pow'r  
The vernal roses die;  
No more their splendours of an hour  
Shall meet the musing eye\*.  
So, foil'd by Death's victorious hand,  
The youthful Laura fell;  
Unmov'd she met the stern command,  
And smil'd a long farewell.  
Sad o'er the lonely bed of grief  
Her tender mother hung;  
No soothing words afford relief,  
Though honied from the tongue:  
She, like some hero's mimic form,  
In silent gloom remains:  
Thus bends the yew before the storm,  
That howls along the plains.  
Around the couch where Laura lies  
The mournful virgins stand;  
No more the sounds of gladness rise  
Amid the peerless band.  
Behold, ye sun-beams of the morn!  
How soon your glories fade;  
Though orient hues the sky adorn,  
Their splendour's soon decay'd.

\* The reader will probably discover a coincidence of thought betwixt these stanzas, and a passage which occurs in Rustica's address “To an early Snow Drop,” published in the Monthly Magazine of January. Although I should not have been ashamed to imitate the strains of this lady, I must do myself the justice to observe that the first part of the above Ode was written long before the publication of her production.

Say, on your cheek does beauty's flower  
In virgin radiance bloom?  
Can youthful beauty's magic power  
Elude the fatal tomb?

By Esk's poetic stream no more  
My guileless friend shall stray,  
Nor e'er with eager step explore  
The Yarrow's winding way.

No more at early dawn we scale  
Glenvoran's lordly brow,  
And hail, with youthful rapture hail,  
The fairy scenes below.

Yet oft, at dewy ev'ning's close,  
My feet shall haunt thy grave;  
O'er which the balmy-scented rose  
And humble lily wave.

*Horace, Book the 3d. Ode the 25th.*

*Subject.*—The Poet meditating the praises of Augustus, exults in the aid of Bacchus.—  
The abrupt pauses of the Original, expressive of the abrupt character of the Ode, are retained in the translation.

A Suppliant, Bacchus, at thy shrine,  
Where am I borne?—In ecstasy divine  
To what sequester'd grove convey'd?—  
Or to what grot?—Beneath what hallow'd shade,  
Through glory's paths by Cæsar trod,  
Shall contemplation reach the future God?  
In loftiest notes, and new to song,  
A theme yet unprophann'd by mortal tongue,  
I'll proudly dare.—O'er the white steep  
So hangs entranc'd, when wak'd from slumbers deep  
With barb'rous dance, thy mystic maid  
On Rhodope's high top.—Oft in the glade,  
Or barren cliff, like visions wild  
My lonely wanderings greet.—Hail, sov'reign child,

Hail thou, whose march the Nymphs attend,  
To whom the Bacchanals obsequious bend,  
While high the risted ash they bear.  
But, hark!—what heaven-form'd warblings  
float in air!

The call delights—I'm wholly thine,  
Who bind'st thy temples with the curling vine.

PUTEBLANUS

AN



AN APOSTROPHE TO A NEW-BORN  
INFANT.*From the Arabic.*

After the Versions of CARLYLE and Sir  
WILLIAM JONES, the only Plea for the  
following attempt, is the captivating sim-  
plicity of the Original.

**BURST** into life, 'midst loud and wanton  
jeers  
Thy feeble cries, sweet Innocent, were  
drown'd:  
But summon'd hence, 'midst friends dissolv'd  
in tears,  
Be thou, still pure, in holy rapture sound.

TO A BOY HAVING DESTROYED A NEST  
OF YOUNG BIRDS.

**OH** Cruel!—could thine infant bosom find  
No pleasure, but in other's misery?—  
Come,—let me tear thee from thy parent's  
arms,  
As thou hast torn these half-fledged innocents;  
And dash thee naked on the cold bare stones,  
All in thy tender mother's aching sight:—  
But thou art young, and know'st not yet the  
cares,  
The pangs, the feelings of an anxious parent.  
Else would thy heart, by sad experience taught,  
Weep o'er the little ruin'd family,  
And curse the frost that nipp'd their wither'd  
bliss. E. M.

SONNET, ON SEEING MY INFANT  
DAUGHTER SMILE.

**DEAR** is that cherub smile, sweet inno-  
cent!  
Heaven bids thee thus reward a parent's  
care,  
Whilst Hope and Love alternate swells  
his breast.  
May virtuous joy thy every moment share,  
Nor e'er Misfortune, by some demon  
sent,  
Assail thy heart, or break thy peaceful  
rest,  
But life's mild day with thee unclouded  
pass!  
Fate, spare me yet—nor from thine awful  
glais  
Shake my last sand—I anxious am to live  
To see my plant a firmer shoot put forth,  
That I may wake within her tender  
mind  
Those heavenly feelings that shall bless  
her kind,  
And call integrity to guard her worth—  
This granted—take the fleeting breath I'll  
freely give.

*Liverpool, Feb. 5, 1800.*

## THE FAIRY GIFT,

*An Ode.*

**PRESS'D** by cares and hopeless love,  
Sad I sought a lone retreat,  
Sought the precincts of a grove,  
Where young fairies nightly meet.  
Fair in midnight's front serene,  
Which unnumber'd stars adorn,  
Glow the moon with silver sheen,  
Rearing bright her beamy horn.  
Through the glade as soft I stray'd,  
Musing sad in mournful guise,  
In her sky-wove robes array'd,  
Fairy Mab salutes my eyes.  
Twenty virgins round her throng,  
Each a face of rosy hue:  
Light and gay they trip along,  
Defily skimming o'er the dew.  
Soon the queen, approaching nigh,  
Wav'd her little sceptre's pride;  
Soon with kindness in her eye  
Thus aloud she sweetly cried:  
Wayward youth of pensive mien,  
By what woes severe oppress'd,  
Tread'st thou thus the fairy scene  
At the hour of soothing rest?  
Gentle queen of fairy plains,  
Sad I stray, of hope forlorn,  
Still consum'd by secret pains,  
Doom'd to prove Aminta's scorn.  
Have ye seen the op'ning rose,  
Redolent with orient dew,  
All its fragrant sweets disclose,  
Manifest its lovely hues?  
Can the rose, or flow'et fair,  
Can the balmy eglantine,  
With the peerless nymph compare,  
In whose form such charms combine?  
Long I've lov'd th' enchanting maid,  
Oft confess'd the tender flame;  
Still my sighs with scorn are paid,  
Still I languish at her name.  
Sad beneath a branching plane  
Thus I spoke, in mournful guise—  
Fairy Mab, to sooth my pain,  
Soon in accents mild replies:  
Faithful swain, thy tale of woe  
Moves my soul with rising grief;  
Let thy tears no longer flow,  
Elfin arts shall yield relief.  
Take with speed this glitt'ring prize,  
Emblem pure of faithful loves;  
Lo! it meets thy dazzled eyes,  
Blazon'd o'er with cooing doves.  
Let her view the powerful spell,  
Swift convey it to the fair;  
Love within her breast shall dwell,  
Nor thy vows be lost in air.  
Shuns th' enchanting nymph thy arms?  
Low's she now with high disdain?  
Soon to thee she'll yield her charms,  
Thou her fondest love shalt gain.



## PEACE AND SHEPHERD.

LOW in a deep sequester'd vale,  
Whence Alpine heights ascend,  
A beauteous nymph, in pilgrim garb,  
Is seen her steps to bend.

Her olive garland drops with gore;  
Her scatter'd tresses torn,  
Her bleeding breast, her bruised feet  
Bespeak a maid forlorn.

"From bower, and hall, and palace driven,  
To these lone wilds I flee:  
My name is *Peace*, I love the cot;  
O shepherd, shelter me!"

"O beauteous pilgrim, why dost thou  
From bower and palace flee?  
So soft thy voice, so sweet thy look,  
Sure all would shelter thee."

"Like Noah's dove no rest I find;  
The din of battle roars  
Where once my steps I lov'd to print  
Along the myrtle shores.

For ever in my frightened ears  
The savage war-whoop sounds;  
And, like a panting hare, I fly  
Before the op'ning hounds."

"Pilgrim, those spiry groves among  
The mansions thou mayst see,  
Where cloister'd saints chant holy hymns:  
Sure such would shelter thee!"

"Those roofs with trophied banners stream,  
There martial hymns resound;  
And, shepherd, oft from crozier'd hands  
This breast has felt a wound."

"Ah! gentle Pilgrim, glad would I  
Those tones for ever hear!  
With thee to share my scanty lot,  
That lot to me were dear.

"But lo, along the vine-clad steep  
The gleam of armour shines;  
His scatter'd flock, his straw-roof'd hut,  
The helpless swain resigns.

"And now the smouldering flames aspire;  
Their lurid light I see;  
I hear the human wolves approach;  
I cannot shelter thee."

INSCRIPTION DESIGNED FOR A VILLAGE  
SPRING.

CALM is the tenor of my way,  
Not hurried on with furious haste,  
Nor rais'd aloft in proud display:  
Pure too the tribute of my urn,  
With constant flow, not idle waste,  
Offering to him who sends the rain  
By serving Man the best return.  
A course like mine, thy trial o'er,  
Those living waters will attain,  
Which he who drinks shall thirst no more.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works n Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

\*\* *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE learn that Dr. DICKSON's publication on Agriculture is now in a state of considerable forwardness; and that from the mode of arrangement which has been pursued, and the care that has been taken in collecting and digesting the different materials, it may be expected that the various contradictory facts and reasonings in that important branch of knowledge will be reduced to greater order, and placed in a more perspicuous and prominent point of view. Much attention is said to have been given to the introduction of practical economy into the instrumental and other departments of the work. The book will be published in quarto, and illustrated by a great variety of well-executed engravings.

Shortly will be published the promised "*Addenda*" to "*General Washington's Official Letters to Congress*," containing those numerous passages marked by asterisks in the two volumes already in the hands of the public, as well as entire

letters, which, from motives of delicacy, it was thought proper to suppress during the General's life-time.

Mr. WAKEFIELD has at length determined to favour the world with a Greek and English Lexicon. It will be a thick volume in quarto, and be published at a Subscription of Two Guineas, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other half on the delivery of the book. Subscriptions received by Mr. Rutt, No. 139, Thames-street. We are in possession of the prospectus of this very capital work; but as it came to hand after this part of our Magazine had been made up, we are under the necessity of delaying its insertion till our next.

The First Volume of Mr. DYER's Poems will be ready for delivery to Subscribers by the 1st of May. The Second Volume, together with a Prose work on Poetry, will be ready by the time, to be mentioned either in the Preface, or the Postscript, of the first Volume.

A Work



A Work under the title of the "*Farmer's Magazine*," has been commenced at Edinburgh; executed in a manner which entitles the conductors to expect success.

Three different Courses of Philosophical and Experimental Lectures by PROFESSOR GARNETT, will commence at the ROYAL INSTITUTION the beginning of March, and continue during that and the three following months, viz. 1. A Course of Experimental Philosophy, which will begin on Tuesday the 4th of March next ensuing, at two o'clock, P. M. and be continued every Tuesday till the end of June. In this Course will be explained the general Properties of Matter, and Laws of Nature; together with the Fundamental Principles of the Science of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Electricity, Magnetism, Astronomy, and Optics; and the whole will be illustrated by appropriate Experiments. 2. A Course of Philosophical Chemistry, which will comprehend all the modern discoveries in that Science, with their application to the improvement of Arts and Manufactures. This Course will commence on Thursday the 6th of March, at two o'clock P. M. and will be continued every succeeding Thursday at the same hour, until the end of the Session. 3. A Scientific and Technical Course of Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, and Philosophical Chemistry, in which the application of Science to the common purposes of life will be more fully explained and illustrated. In this Course the nature and properties of the different Mechanic Powers will be investigated, and the construction and operation of Machinery illustrated by Working Models. This Course will commence on Wednesday the 5th of March, at eight o'clock in the evening, and will be continued at the same hour every succeeding Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, till the conclusion of the Session. The Managers of this excellent Institution find it necessary, on account of the smallness of the temporary Lecture-room, to limit the admission to the Lectures for this Session to the Proprietors and other Subscribers; but they flatter themselves that before the next season the new Lecture-room will be finished, which will afford accommodation to a much more numerous audience.

The university of Cambridge will speedily publish the elaborate Posthumous Work of HOOGEVEEN, being a collection of upwards of 75,000 Greek words, arranged analogically. The profits of the publication the University generously bestows on the Son of the learned Author.

Mr. W. HALL is about to publish a Treatise upon *Hedges*, in which he will explain an entirely new way of planting them.

Dr. MILLER, of Doncaster, has been some time past engaged in the preparation of a respectable Collection of Psalm Tunes, (many of them originals), adapted to all Dr. Watts's Psalms and Hymns, with the Supplement of Dr. Williams and Mr. Boden.

Mr. WILLIAM PONTEY, of Huddersfield, will publish early in March, a very useful Treatise on the Cultivation of Larch and Scotch Fir Timber.

Mr. RAND, of Lewes in Sussex, the Patentee of the Military and Naval Telescope, is adapting a similar *small* Telescope to a Theodolite, with new Adjustments, for the Use of Engineers and Surveyors; which will, in some degree, supersede the use and necessity of a chain in surveying, levelling, &c.

Besides a Newspaper printed in the English Language at Hamburgh, a Literary Journal under the title of "*The European Repertory*" has been undertaken by an English resident at that place. The first Number (published in London by SYMONDS) is a very favourable specimen of the talents and industry of the compiler, with whose name we are at present unacquainted.

The Royal Society of London will not admit a quarter of the circle of the meridian for the basis of an universal metrical system; they have determined for the pendulum. The memoirs on this subject have been received by the commission of weights and measures at Paris. It will be truly important to observe the discussion between the Royal Society and the National Institute, the labours of the latter having received the sanction of the learned of all the nations in alliance with France.

A German translation of Dr. BEDDOES's Essay on the Causes, &c. of Pulmonary Consumptions, for the use of Parents and Preceptors, is announced in a German Journal.

FRANÇOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU, but the other day a Director, and the Minister of the Interior, acts at this moment in the capacity of Secretary to the Institute for the class of moral and political Sciences; thus rendering a distinguished homage to that literature which first procured him distinction.

C. LANGELO, following in the steps of Bailly, asserts that he has found undoubted proofs in the monuments and literature of the East, of a Chronology long anterior



rior to that of Moses. The converse of this proposition has, however, been maintained by De Luc, a learned native of Geneva.

The Republic of Letters has just lost C. TURPIN, who died at Paris, at the time he was on the eve of attaining his 90th year. He was the author of two works of some estimation, entitled, "*Les Révolutions d'Angleterre*," and "*Une Analyse des Républiques de la Grèce*."

Mr. EDICHI is about to publish an Arabic Grammar in the German, French, English, and Dutch Languages. Mr. Edichi is a native of Morocco, and is encouraged by several Professors of the German Universities. A Prospectus has been sent to all the cities in Europe, and the work is to appear in May or June.

The work entitled, "*Voyage pittoresque de la Syrie, de la Phénicie, de la Palestine, et de la basse Egypte*," which has been for some time publishing at Paris under the authority of the Government, will be the most splendid production of the kind that has ever been projected. The plates will be upwards of three hundred in number, and the text will be supplied by Volney, Langles, Dutheil, &c. The whole will make three large volumes in folio.

A valuable convoy of works of Art has lately arrived at Paris from Italy. Among them are the Pope's Collection of Medals, the vases that decorated the Library of the Vatican, several cases of invaluable MSS. and the oriental types of the Propaganda.

VOLNEY has just published his Lectures on History; in which, although he intimates to his pupils that they ought to doubt every thing, he, at the same time, advises them to consider *Pyrrhonism* as a species of madness!

The Comedy of the *Precepteurs*, a posthumous work of the late FABRE d'ÉGLANTINE, after being performed for many weeks amidst reiterated bursts of applause, has been published at the expense of the French Government, for the benefit of the widow and son of that celebrated and lamented writer.

The learned Father PAULIN, already known by his works on Indian literature, has lately published at Padua three Dissertations.

1. *De antiquitate et affinitate linguæ Zendicæ, Samudanicæ et Germanicæ.*

2. An Italian Dissertation upon the Japanese Idol *Ami'a-Buth*, existing in the Museum Nani, at Venice.

3. *Mumigraphia Musæi Obicini.*

Father ANGELO CORTENOVIS, Secretary of the Academy of Udine, has lately published two Dissertations; the first upon a basso-relievo of *Constantius* and *Julianus*, found near *Aquileja*; the second, upon the *Mausoleum of Porfenna*.

SERACHI, a Roman patriot, who has taken refuge in France, and one of the first sculptors of Europe, has executed a bust of the author of *Philine*, which has been presented by his family to the French theatre.

The Emperor of Germany has ordered, that no new circulating Libraries shall henceforward be established in his Hereditary Dominions. They are described as useless, and as in danger of becoming extremely hurtful.

The Emperor PAUL has recently annulled his Order, that all the Printing-Presses in Russia, except those at Peteriburg, Moscow, Riga, and Revel, should be stopped; and that all the Country Schools founded by the Empress Catharine should be shut up. The orders relative to the wearing of Cocked Hats, the public Obedience to the Sovereign, &c. &c. continue however in full force.

Prohibited Books have lately been seized at Riga, which were attempted to be introduced into Russia, interleaved with and bound up with those that had been permitted. It is a whimsical circumstance, not commonly known, that the *Lists* of Prohibited Books are no less rigorously forbidden to be circulated in Russia and Austria, than the prohibited Books themselves.

The following facts appear in a late Number of *Le Nord Littéraire*. Lately a lady at Peteriburg, far advanced in pregnancy, who could not alight from her carriage hastily enough to make her expected obeisance to his Royal Highness the Prince Royal (who was passing), made a false step, which being followed by a miscarriage, she lost her life. Another unfortunate accident has recently happened on a similar occasion;—a gentleman through the delay of his servant was obliged to leap from his carriage, by which he broke his leg. The Emperor has lately very humanely ordered, that Ladies *in full dress* need not get out of their carriage into the middle of the dirty streets to make their obeisance; and has intimated that he shall be satisfied, if they simply *make believe* to get out.

VERNET has been employed to paint all Bonaparte's Battles in Italy; the original designs were drawn on the spot by Corbigny, who was employed under that memorable leader whose exploits he celebrates.

Among



Among the celebrated Italians, who have taken refuge in France, is C. DANDOLO, a Venetian, distinguished for his knowledge of chemistry; and who, on presenting one of his works to the Institute, received the most flattering testimony of his merit, both from Berthollet and Fourcroy.

The Monument erected to the memory of the Poet GODFRED-AUGUSTUS BÜRGER, by voluntary subscription, has been inaugurated at Göttingen. It is a figure of a *Germany* in tears, of the height of 5 feet, placed upon a pedestal of 2½. She is represented as in the act of crowning the funeral urn of the Poet, whose death she deplures. It is the joint workmanship of the brothers Heyd, artists of Cassel. The monument is placed in a public Garden, near the gate of Albania, which is known to have been the favorite canton of Bürger. For some account of his life and writings, the reader is referred to the first volume of our Magazine, page 117. A good account of his life and writings will be found also in "The Annual Necrology" for 1798.

The French Government has given orders to procure the Otaheite cane, which we have long since introduced with great success into the island of Jamaica, for their remaining settlements in the West-Indies.

A French philological critic has made loud complaint against the new Dictionary of the *French Academy*, in 2 vols. 4to. which he calls a Posthumous Royal Work; the calculations and dates are all made after the ancient regime, the months of the new calendar being not so much as mentioned. On the contrary the definition of *Janvier* is as follows: *Janvier est le premier mois de l'année, suivant l'usage actuel.* The new weights and measures are also omitted, and all the terms which the new chemistry has given birth to. The orders of the King are retained, as the *ordre de St. Michel, de St. Louis, du St. Esprit*, but nothing like *l'ordre du jour*. At the word *Institut*, the institution of Bologna is spoken of; but nothing is said of the *Institut National*, which has encircled or drawn within itself all the academies of France. The word *Revolution* the Dictionary applies to certain memorable and violent changes which have agitated certain countries, and cites those of Rome, Sweden, and England, but not a word of the French Revolution. The critic founds his right to complain in this manner of the Dictionary, as the National

Convention ordered it to be perfected by the aid of certain literary characters.

One of the French Generals in Egypt having given orders relating to the removal of some mummies, a native, who suspected that there must certainly be treasure concealed about the bodies, else an European would not give himself so much trouble, determined to try his fortune also. He accordingly set himself to work; and although he did not discover any gold, yet he found a roll of hieroglyphics, under an arm of one of them. This has been sent to the National Museum.

The atrocious assassination of the French Ambassadors at Rastadt occupies at this moment the attention of GIRODET and VERNET, two of the first painters in France, who have been ordered by the Consuls to make that outrage on Human Nature the subject of two separate designs which are to be engraven.

In the sitting of the National Institute, held on the 5th of *Brumaire*, Bonaparte communicated many interesting details relative to Egypt. The canal, of which traces are discoverable, is 100 feet in breadth and 24 feet in depth; in some places it is narrower. Monge is of opinion that these are the remains of two canals. It would appear that it was purposely filled up. Near Suez there is an embankment to hinder the water of the sea from flowing into the Desert. The communications have since been published under the title of *Memoirs relative to Egypt*, an English translation of which will be published in a few days by Mr. Phillips.

The French have discovered in Egypt a very large roll inscribed with hieroglyphic characters. What renders this discovery more valuable is, that a Greek, Syrian, and hieroglyphic inscription were found together. The meaning of the two first is exactly the same; they tell us, that the canals had been cleaned out; and it is therefore probable that the hieroglyphics signify the same thing. It is hoped that these rolls will furnish a key for decyphering hieroglyphics.

The learned mineralogist DOLOMIEU, returning from Egypt in a crazy vessel, which let in water every where, was obliged to put in at Tarenton, where he was immediately arrested. He found means, however, to write a letter to C. Lacépède, in which he expresses his fears for his life; in consequence of which the learned men of the National Institute have written to their correspondents in Italy and in London, "and principally (says the French



French writer) to that worthy friend and ornament of the sciences, Sir Joseph Banks." The French government have taken all the means consistent with its dignity to rescue Delomieu from the terrible and unjust fate which menaces him. All the true friends of the sciences must be highly interested in his deliverance.

The ex-minister FRANÇOIS DE NEUF-CHATEAU is going to give to the public fragments, hitherto unedited, of the most distinguished French characters, under the title of "*Conservateur Littéraire*." The first volume is in the press, and in it will be seen letters and posthumous writings of Buffon, Vauban, Voltaire, J. J. Rousseau, Dupaty, &c. &c. This work will contain choice pieces in prose and verse, which have never before been printed, or at least they will have additions and notes entirely new.

CUVIER has proved that the *Medusa* is an animal. Reaumur gave, in the year 1710, a good figure of it. This animal holds the middle rank between the polypus and *stella marina*. If it be injected with warm milk, on adding vinegar to coagulate the milk and separate the wheyey part, a great number of small orifices, serving the purposes of mouths, are discovered, by which it approaches the plants.

NOUET has written from Egypt, that some of the literati there intended to undertake an expedition into Upper Egypt, as far as the tropic of Cancer; at the time he dispatched his letter, he was on the point of setting out on his journey thither.

The *Castle of Anet*, situated in the department of Eure, was built by Philibert de Lorme, one of the most able architects France ever produced. Every body knows that Henry II. ordered this palace to be built for Diana de Poitiers, and that he spared no expense to render it worthy of his mistress. The celebrated Gougeon executed the sculptures, and Jean Cousin the paintings on glass. All the ornaments, the statues, and the bas-reliefs, remind the beholder of the ardent love of Henry for his beautiful mistress.—It is a melancholy fact, that this *chateau* having been sold some time since as national property, the purchasers are about to demolish it.

Excellent Coffee has recently been made at Petersburg from Acorns, by roasting them till the shell falls off, and adding fresh butter to them till mixed. Coffee has also been made at Berlin from the *Beta cicla*, after the sweet juice has been pressed out.

The Dictionary of the Chinese language proposed to be published by Dr. HAGER, MONTHLY MAG. NO. 56.

will be put to press as soon as one hundred subscribers have been obtained. It will contain about 10,000 characters with their several variations, a number quite sufficient to read the common Chinese works, and to converse upon any subject. The characters themselves will not be arranged as they are in the Chinese Dictionaries *Cbing-su-tung*, or *Su-guei*, viz. according to the *Keys*; and as the Dictionary which *Menzelius* began in 9 vols. folio last century. They will be arranged in the present work according to their *pronunciation* and their *sounds*, which are to be expressed with European signs and characters. By this means the size of the work will be considerably reduced, and the whole will be comprehended in one volume. At the beginning of it a short and clear grammar, with the necessary directions for the perusal of the Dictionary, will be given, without that confused and intolerable verbiage of *Fourmont's Meditationes Sinicæ*, whose pompous style is more apt to perplex the reader than to assist him. The accents will be faithfully expressed, as in *Diaz's MS. Dictionary* at Berlin, and in the *MS. Dictionaries of Canton*, which are in the Royal Society's Library at London\*: and also, according to the two elegant copies brought lately from China, by Mr. Titsingh, the Dutch Ambassador at Pe-King. By joining the accents those mistakes will be prevented, which from a neglect of this method are apt to arise in *Bayer's Museum Sinicum*; and the work will likewise be of use to those who wish to speak the language. An Index will be affixed, by which the Dictionary will be adapted to the double purpose of translations from and into the Chinese language.—As there is often no small difficulty in finding the characters, partly from the change of form which several keys undergo when connected with others, partly from the number of lines, or other circumstances; that difficulty will be removed as much as possible for the beginners, either by joining the different form of the keys, in the *table of the keys* themselves, or by giving several rules for that purpose.—After the publication of the most useful and necessary characters, all the others contained in the *Hai-pien*, or *Su-bai*, as well as the *Souen-Sbu*, or characters usual in *Inscriptions* and *Seals*, or other forms of Chinese and Japanese characters, may be given for the curious in an *Appendix*.

\* One of these was sent to the late Dr. Marton from China, and the other by Sir William Jones, from India.



The word *Haram* in Arabic signifies a pyramid. JUSSIEU has observed, that there is a triangular fruit at Madagascar in form of a pyramid, which bears the same name; and this trifling coincidence has been considered by some of the French *Savans* as a proof that the Arabs were the conquerors of Madagascar.

A Russian of the name of KARAMSIN, a native of Moscow, published some years ago in the *Moscow Journal* (of which he was editor), in a series of letters, the diary of his Travels through Germany and southern Europe; which were received with general approbation; even Catharine read them with great pleasure, as they were written in a classical style in the Russian language, which the Empress herself spoke in a masterly manner. These letters have been collected by the author, and published in 6 small volumes, and this form attracted still more general attention. The work has been translated into German by John Richter, a German, residing in Moscow, to whom we are indebted for an interesting "*Sketch of the Manners of Moscow*," with cuts, Leipzig, 1799.—The translation of Karamsin's Travels under the title *Briefe eines reisenden Russen, von Karamsin*, &c. likewise made its appearance at Leipzig in 1799, in 2 vols. with cuts.

Another volume of *Notices tirées des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale* has at last appeared, after being several years in the press. More than one half is by Sylvestie de Jacy, and was finished several years ago.

On the 6th and 22d of *Vendémiaire*, year viii, the new *Institute* at Paris, which styles itself *Portique Républicain*, held their first sittings. The situation of the place of meeting, the *ci-devant* church of St. Philippe du Roule, now rebaptised "The Temple of Concord," is very inconvenient, as it stands in one of the outermost suburbs, quite out of the circle of the Parisian world. But then the rent of this church was so much the less, and this is a very important circumstance for the purses of the *Affo iées*, as the most of them are poets, and those not even the favoured by government. The poet *Pis* is properly the founder of the society. In conjunction with him several others of the discontented citizens of Mount Parnassus have declared themselves in a state of insurrection. Of the number are *Parny*, who was not able to open to himself the gates of the National Institute by the "War of the Gods," in writing a con-

tinuation of which he is now engaged; *Cubieres*, *Sauvigni*, *Planche Valcour*.

In one of the carriages dispatched from Turin to Paris, loaded with the monuments of the arts and sciences collected in Piedmont, was the *Isiac table*, which may be considered as deserving to be placed in the first rank of them. There are very few Egyptian relics better preserved. It appears to be of a fictitious metal, covered over with a plaster in imitation of brownish marble, spotted with red. The figures are designed by silver wire incrustated in this matter; some few bits of this wire have been taken away, and this is the only injury this antique table has sustained. Its edges are covered with hieroglyphics. Next to the above table, the French appear to place the Albanian tables, those of which the naked figures have been covered with drapery. The opinion that this injury was without remedy turns out to be erroneous. The French artists conceive no difficulty in taking off those veils which a barbarous taste only would have made use of. Among other valuable paintings of the above packages, are two very interesting ones of Luther and his wife, by Holbein. These are considered as historical monuments. Luther is painted at something more than forty years of age; he appears to be a man full of vigour and health; a full firm eye, fresh colour; and with an air of reflection. His wife is older, she appears to have passed fifty; has deep wrinkles in the face, which retains the traces of lost beauty; her head is dressed in a very disagreeable manner, after the mode of the peasants in the west of France. The same conveyance also brought thirty manuscript volumes of Pirro-Ligorio. The publication of the most interesting part of them has been suggested.

The amphitheatre of Nîmes, the finest monument of the kind in France, and, as many assert, even in Italy, is about to be cleared of its extraneous buildings and rubbish which hide it from the view of public admiration. 50,000 livres are said to be employed in this great, and, as it will be generally deemed, laudable work; so that, after seventeen centuries and more of inutility, it is designed this arena shall serve the purposes of gymnastic exercises, or contribute to the convenience and splendour of the public feasts, and other points of national glory.

The astronomers at Paris had an opportunity of well observing the last conjunction of Venus with the sun; the conjunction took place on the 16th of October, 1799,

1799, at  $18^h 13' 47''$  medium Parisian time; in  $\odot S 23^{\circ} 53' 7''$ . The result of their observations nearly corresponded with *Lalande's* Tables;  $5''$  at most should be added to the central equation, and  $3''$  be deducted from the inclination of the orbit, and  $30''$  from the secular motion.

MESSIER saw at Paris the comet for the last time on the 25th of October, 1799. It was then near a star of the sixth magnitude, in the knee of *Opbiuchus*, at  $6^h 32' 45''$  true Parisian time; direct ascension  $254^{\circ} 57' 50''$ ; aberration south  $13^{\circ} 2' 12''$ . The comet could be only once compared with the star; as the heavens became suddenly overcast.

Citizen FORTIA, of Avignon, is printing at Paris a new edition of the Greek Text of the Treatise of *Aristarchus* of Samos, with a Latin and French translation, to which he has added very learned notes.

LALANDE has written an eulogy on his friend and countryman (they were born in the same *departement*) General JOUBERT, who so gloriously fell in Italy. BONAPARTE had the complacency to revise and correct this tribute to the memory of his brother in arms.

BURCKHARDT has read to the NATIONAL INSTITUTE a Treatise on the mean Motions of the Planets, drawn from Arabian Observations.

From several new and accurate observations, the true longitude of Naples has been determined to be  $47' 35''$  to  $35''$  east from Paris.

A stop has been put to the printing of LALANDE's *Histoire Céleste*, and of his *Bibliographie Astronomique*, for want of a supply of money necessary to defray the expenses. *Lalande* complained of this delay to his brother astronomer, LA PLACE, now minister of the interior, who answered, that he had no money, as the minister of war seized it all for military purposes. To complete the *Histoire Céleste*, only 120 pages are wanting, containing observations by *Dagelet*. LA PLACE wishes much to have the printing of the Tables of Decimal Sines completed, which *Borda* caused to be calculated by *Cerisier*, and for which he gave him 1200 livres. *La Place* had undertaken to print them at his own expense: but *Borda's* heirs have not yet determined whether they will publish them on their own account, or sell them. *Lalande* says that they are very incorrectly printed.

RIZZI-ZANNONI, the celebrated geographer, is going to Paris, with the intention of ending his days in France. He

carries with him an immense geographical port-folio. Rizzi-Zannoni is said to possess about twelve thousand maps and geographical draughts. The numerous maps published by him are well known to all geographers, especially his maps of Poland, America, and Naples. Of his *Carta geogr. del Regno di Napoli* eleven numbers have appeared. His *Atlante marittimo che contiene il perimetro litorale del Regno di Napoli* consists of twenty-five sheets; and costs fifteen and a half ducati. His Atlas of Italy has not been completed, only twelve maps of it having yet been published. Of the Venetian and Paduan territory four sheets have appeared, which he had drawn for a *Nobile Contarini*. Of late he has been occupied with the publication of a new map *della Lombardia colle sue Regioni aggiunte*, four sheets; another map *della Italia Cisalpina*, four sheets, from the Maritime Alps to Buccari and Fiume; and a map of *Dalmazia*, in one sheet. Rizzi-Zannoni was born at Venice, in 1738; went to Paris, was sent to Germany during the seven years war, returned to Paris; embarked for America, where he remained five years, and drew his map of America; then returned to Venice, whence he was invited to Naples by the Chevalier d'Aëton, Neapolitan minister of marine.

At Michaelmas next, the second volume of M. PALLAS's New travels will be published at Leipzig by Godfried Martini. This splendid and interesting work will be accompanied with fifteen large views in the Crimea, and a number of copper-plates, vignettes, and large maps.

M. PALLAS has likewise resolved to communicate to the botanical public his Monographies of the following genera of plants, *Salsola*, *Astragalus*, *Pedicularis*, *Hedysarum*, *Artemisia*, of whose numerous species hardly one half are yet known. The first number of this work will be published at Easter, and contains a description of the *Astragalus Lin.* of which M. Pallas has collected a great number of species from Europe, Asia, and especially from the Russian empire. Linnæus was acquainted with only 50 species of this genus, which Pallas has increased to 116. The figures were drawn from wild, and mostly fresh, specimens, by the masterly hand of M. GEISLER, M. Pallas's fellow-traveller. Each number will contain, besides letter-press, eight copper-plates, etched and coloured under the inspection of the original designer; and the whole be published by next Christmas.



## ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

**G**EORGE WASHINGTON, one of those few men who have been great without being criminal, was born on the 11th of February, 1732, in the parish of Washington, Virginia. He was descended from an ancient family in Cheshire, of which a branch had been established in Virginia about the middle of the last century. We are not acquainted with any remarkable circumstances of his education or his early youth; and we should not indeed expect any marks of that disorderly prematureness of talent, which is so often fallacious, in a character whose distinguishing praise was to be perfectly regular and natural. His classical instruction was probably small, such as the private tutor of a Virginian country gentleman could at that period have imparted; and if his opportunities of information had been more favourable, the time was too short to profit by them\*. Before he was twenty he was appointed a major in the colonial militia, and he had very early occasion to display those political and military talents, of which the exertions on a greater theatre have since made his name so famous throughout the world.

The plenipotentiaries who framed the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, by leaving the boundaries of the British and French territories in North America unfixed†, had sown the seeds of a new war, at the moment when they concluded a peace.—The limits of Canada and Louisiana, negligently described in vague language by the treaties of Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle, because the greater part of these vast countries was then an impenetrable wilderness, furnished a motive, or a pretext, for one of the most successful but one of the most bloody and wasteful wars in which Great Britain had ever been engaged.

In the disputes which arose between the French and English officers on this

\* Several accounts of the life of Washington have stated, that he served as a midshipman on board a British frigate. This is a mistake. His elder brother, who died young, served in that capacity in Vernon's expedition against Carthage; whence the family seat was called Mount Vernon. Washington himself never left the United States, except in one short voyage to a West India island, when he was very young.

† Œuvres posthumes de Frederic II. tom. ii. p. 47.—Memoires de Daclos, vol. ii. &c.

subject, Major Washington was employed by the governor of Virginia, in a negotiation with the French governor of *Fort du Quesne* (now Pittsburgh); who threatened the English frontiers with a body of French and their Indian allies. He succeeded in averting the invasion; but hostilities becoming inevitable, he was in the next year appointed lieutenant colonel of a regiment raised by the colony for its own defence; to the command of which he soon after succeeded. The expedition of Braddock followed in the year 1755; of which the fatal issue is too well known to require being described by us. Colonel Washington served in that expedition only as a volunteer; but such was the general confidence in his talents, that he may be said to have conducted the retreat. Several British officers are still alive who remember the calmness and intrepidity which he showed in that difficult situation, and the voluntary obedience which was so cheerfully paid by the whole army to his superior mind. After having acted a distinguished part in a subsequent and more successful expedition to the Ohio, he was obliged by ill health, in the year 1758, to resign his military situation. The sixteen years which followed of the life of Washington supply few materials for the biographer. Having married Mrs. Custis, a Virginian lady of amiable character and respectable connections, he settled at his beautiful seat of Mount Vernon\*, of which we have had so many descriptions; where, with the exception of such attendance as was required by his duties as a magistrate and a member of the assembly, his time was occupied by his domestic enjoyments, and the cultivation of his estate, in a manner well suited to the tranquillity of his pure and unambitious mind. At the end of this period he was called by the voice of his country from this state of calm and secure though unostentatious happiness.

The events of that deplorable contest which rent asunder the British empire, are yet perhaps too recent for free and impartial discussion. The connexion between Great Britain and America had long been suffered to remain in that uncertain state which is not inconsistent with mutual harmony as long as each party reposes confidence in each other. The supreme authority of the mother country was respected without being definitely acknowledged in

\* See the duc de Liancourt's Travels, and those of Weld, Brissot, Chastellux, &c.

its utmost extent. It was not systematically declared nor rigorously enforced by England—It was not zealously watched nor legally limited by the colonies. England derived increased wealth and prosperity from the growing greatness of America. America was protected by the strength of England, and felt pride in the participation of her liberty. In this happy state of mutual affection, neither party harboured such distrust as to prompt them to take security for the authority of one or the privileges of the other. All those doubtful and dangerous questions which relate to the boundaries of power and freedom were forgotten, during this fortunate connexion between obedient liberty and protecting authority. The parliament of Great Britain, content with that stream of wealth which *indirectly* flowed into the Exchequer through the channels of American commerce, had hitherto either doubted their right to tax America, or wisely forbore to exercise that unprofitable and perilous right. The scheme of an American revenue had been suggested to Sir Robert Walpole, but that cautious and pacific minister declared, "that he would leave it to bolder men."—Men bolder, but not wiser, than Sir Robert were at length found to adopt it. The counsels which predominated at the beginning of the present reign were favourable to such plans. We do not affirm, because we do not believe, that any scheme was then deliberately formed for the destruction of public liberty. But we must leave it to history to determine whether measures were not pursued which might lead to that result. A system of taxing America by the British parliament was avowed and acted upon—A stamp-duty was imposed on all the colonies. Whether this system arose from the high principles of authority, for the first time adopted under a prince of the house of Brunswick,—or from a conviction of the justice of equally apportioning the burthens of the empire on all its members,—or from a desire to tame the mutinous and republican spirit of the American colonists,—or from one of those paltry intrigues and hasty caprices which so often decide the fate of empires;—are questions which we have no certain, and scarce any probable, means of deciding.—Those who have most experience in political affairs are the most incredulous with respect to the generally received accounts of the causes of great measures. But whatever may have been the causes of this unfortunate deviation from the sound principles of

our antient American policy, the effects soon became manifest. The old affectionate confidence of the colonists was changed into hostile distrust; instead of relying on the benevolence of a paternal government, they began to think of guarding themselves against an enemy. The intercourse of jealous chicane succeeded to that of generous friendship; metaphysical discussions with respect to the limits and foundation of supreme power, which seldom disturb the quiet of a happy and well governed people, were for the first time forced on the attention of the Americans by the indiscretion of their governors. It is the province of history to describe the policy of the English government, its violence and its fluctuations, its impolitic encroachments and tardy concessions; to state the principles of those parties into which the English public was divided on this subject; the ministerial party, who asserted the right and prudence of taxing America; the great body of the Opposition, who, without disputing the right, denied the prudence of exercising it; and a few men of speculation, who questioned even the right itself. The general historian will also relate the various circumstances which gradually made America almost unanimous in her resistance to the claims of Great Britain. These are topics too extensive and important for such a sketch as the present. Nothing, however, is more certain, than that the first views of the American leaders were merely *defensive*; and that they were far advanced in the resistance before the idea of independence presented itself to their minds. They did not seek separation; it was obtruded on them by the irresistible force of circumstances. After they had appealed to arms, it was extremely obvious, that their power must be tottering as long as they acknowledged the lawfulness of the power against whom they were armed; that the zeal of their partisans never could be vigorous till they had cut off all possibility of retreat; and that no foreign state would be connected with them, as long as they themselves confessed, that they had neither the right nor the power to enter into a legitimate and permanent alliance. All the passions, which in violent times are almost sure to banish moderate counsels, were at work in America. These consequences always follow in the necessary course of things, from the first impulse that throws a people into confusion; a most awful consideration for governments who provoke a nation to resistance, and for demagogues who seduce them into rebellion. Most certainly



certainly these consequences did not enter into the original plan of the American leaders. There are those who remember the horror expressed by Dr. Franklin, before he left England, at the bare mention of separation: yet Franklin was, perhaps, of all the Americans, the man most likely to entertain such a project. Their leaders were in general men of great sobriety, caution, and practical good sense; zealous indeed for the maintenance of their ancient legal rights and privileges; but utterly untainted by that daring and speculative character which leads men to seek untried and perilous paths in politics, for their own greatness or for supposed public benefit.

The disorders in America had reached their height, and it became perfectly obvious, that the dispute between the two countries could only be decided by arms, when the representatives of the thirteen provinces assembled at Philadelphia, on the 26th day of October, 1774. Of this famous assembly Mr. Washington was one; no American united in so high a degree as he did military experience, with respectable character and great natural influence. He was therefore appointed to the command of the \* army which assembled in the New England Provinces, to hold in check the British army under General Gage, then encamped at Boston. If these circumstances had not called Washington forth, he would have lived happy, and died obscure, as a respectable country gentleman in Virginia: now the scene opened which made his name immortal: so dependent upon accident is human fame, and so great is the power of circumstances in calling forth, and perhaps even in forming, the genius of men.

In the month of July, 1775, General Washington took the command of the continental army before Boston. To detail his conduct in the years which followed, would be to relate the history of the American war: a most memorable and instructive part of British annals, which has not yet been treated in a manner suited to its importance and dignity. Within a very short period after the declaration of independence, the affairs of America were in a condition so desperate, that perhaps nothing but the *peculiar* character of Washington's genius could have retrieved them.

\* On this occasion, as well as throughout the whole public life of Washington, he refused any compensation for his services. He never received any salary in any office civil or military.

Activity was the policy of invaders. In the field of battle the superiority of a disciplined army is displayed. But delay was the wisdom of a country defended by undisciplined soldiers against an enemy who must be more exhausted by time than he could be weakened by defeat. It required the consummate prudence, the calm wisdom, the inflexible firmness, the moderate and well-balanced temper of Washington to embrace such a plan of policy, and to persevere in it; to resist the temptations of enterprise; to fix the confidence of his soldiers without the attraction of victory; to support the spirit of the army and the people amidst those slow and cautious plans of defensive warfare which are more dispiriting than defeat itself; to contain his own ambition and the impetuosity of his troops; to endure temporary obscurity for the salvation of his country, and for the attainment of solid and immortal glory; and to suffer even temporary reproach and obloquy, supported by the approbation of his own conscience and the applause of that small number of wise men whose praise is an earnest of the admiration and gratitude of posterity. Victorious generals easily acquire the confidence of their army. Theirs, however, is a confidence in the *fortune* of their general. That of Washington's army was a confidence in his *wisdom*. Victory gives spirit to cowards, and even the agitations of defeat sometimes impart a courage to despair. Courage is inspired by success, and it may be stimulated to desperate exertion even by calamity, but it is generally palsied by inactivity—A system of cautious defence is the severest trial of human fortitude. By this test the firmness of Washington was tried. His intrepidity never could have maintained itself under such circumstances, if it had arisen from ambition or vain glory, from robust nerves or disorderly enthusiasm. It stood the test because it grew out of the deep root of principle and duty. His mind was so perfectly framed, that he did not need the vulgar incentives of fame and glory to rouse his genius. In him public virtue was a principle of sufficient force to excite the same great exertions to which the rabble of heroes must be stimulated by the love of power or of praise.

It is hardly necessary to say, that the courage which flowed from honesty was tempered in its exercise by humanity. The character of Washington was not deformed by any of those furious passions which drive men to ferocity. His military life was unstained by military cruelty; and if we lament the severity of some of his



his acts, we never were at liberty to question their justice. It would be unjust to ascribe the mildness of the American war exclusively to the personal character of Washington.—It must be imputed in a great measure to the sobriety and moderation of the national temper. Never was a civil war so spotless as that which unhappily broke out between the two nations of the English race. Not a single massacre, not a single assassination, no slaughter in cold blood tarnished the glory of conquest or aggravated the shame of defeat. Gallantry and humanity characterized this contest between two nations who amidst all the fierceness of hostility showed themselves worthy of each other's friendship.

We are well aware that the military critics of Europe, accustomed to the vast and scientific plans, to the complicated yet exact movements, to the daring and splendid exploits of great European generals, may consider the most decisive success in a war like the American as a very inadequate title to the name and glory of an illustrious commander. We feel all the deference which upon every subject is due from the ignorant to the masters of the art. But we doubt the soundness of the judgment of military critics on this subject. To us it seems probable that more genius and judgment are generally exerted by uneducated generals and among irregular armies, than in the contests of those commanders who are more perfectly instructed in military science. It is with the arts of war as with every other art. Wherever any art is most perfected; there is least room for the exertions of individual genius. Where most can be done by rule, least is left for talents. We accordingly find that those surprises and stratagems which are so brilliant and interesting a part of the history of war in past times, are now infinitely more rare, because vigilance is now more uniform and the means of defence more perfect. It is now much more easy than it was formerly to calculate the event of a campaign from the numbers of the contending armies, the fortresses which they possess, and the nature of the country which they occupy. It is impossible that the art of war should ever be so improved, as to obliterate all differences between the talents of generals: but it is certain that its improvement has a tendency to make the inequality of their talents less felt. It cannot be denied that they who best know the power of the *art* are the most sober admirers of the talents of generals. But whatever be the justness of these observations, it must be universally allowed,

that as much judgment and intrepidity may be shown among irregular and imperfectly disciplined armies as under the most highly improved system of mechanical tactics. This is sufficient for our purpose; for we are now contemplating the character of him whose least praise is that of being a great commander, whose valour was the minister of virtue, and whose military genius is chiefly ennobled by being employed in the defence of justice.

It is extremely remarkable, that though there never was a civil contest disgraced by so few violent or even ambiguous acts as the American war, yet so pure were the moral sentiments of Washington, that he could not look back on the period of hostilities with unmixed pleasure. An Italian nobleman, who visited him after the peace, had often attempted, in vain, to turn the conversation to the events of the war. At length he thought he had found a favourable opportunity of effecting his purpose; they were riding together over the scene of an action where Washington's conduct had been the subject of no small animadversion. Count —— said to him, "Your conduct, Sir, in this action has been criticized." Washington made no answer, but clapped spurs to his horse; after they had passed the field, he turned to the Italian and said, "Count ——, I observe that you wish me to speak of the war. It is a conversation which I always avoid. I rejoice at the establishment of the liberties of America. But the time of the struggle was a horrible period, in which the best men were compelled to do many things repugnant to their nature."

So fatal are even the mildest civil commotions to men's morals, and so admirable was the temperament of the man who had too much magnanimity not to take up arms at the call of his country, and yet too delicate a purity to dwell with complacency on the recollection of scenes which, though they were the source of his glory, allowed more scope for the display of his talents than for the exercise of his humanity!

The conclusion of the American war permitted Washington to return to those domestic scenes, from which nothing but a sense of duty seems to have had the power to draw him. But he was not allowed long to enjoy this privacy. The supreme government of the United States, hastily thrown up, in a moment of turbulence and danger, as a temporary fortification against anarchy, proved utterly inadequate to the preservation of general tranquillity and permanent security. The



confusions of civil war had given a taint to the morality of the people \* which rendered the restraints of a just and vigorous government more indispensably necessary. Confiscation and paper money, the two greatest schools of rapacity and dishonesty in the world, had widely spread their poison among the Americans. One of their own writers tells us, that the whole system of paper money was a system of public and private frauds. In this state of things, which threatened the dissolution of morality and government, good men saw the necessity of concentrating and invigorating the supreme authority. Under the influence of this conviction, a convention of delegates was assembled at Philadelphia, which strengthened the bands of the Federal Union, and bestowed on Congress those powers which were necessary for the purposes of good government. Washington was the president of this convention, as he, in three years after, was elected president of the United States of America, under what was called "The New Constitution," though it ought to have been called a *reform* of the republican government, as that republican government itself was only a *reform* of the ancient colonial constitution under the British crown. None of these changes extended so far as an attempt to new-model the whole social and political system.

There is nothing more striking in the whole character of General Washington, and which distinguishes him more from other extraordinary men, than the circumstances which attended his promotion and retreat from office. Unsought elevation and cheerful retreat are almost peculiar to him. He eagerly courted privacy, and only submitted to exercise authority as a public duty. The promotions of many men are the triumph of ambition over virtue. The promotions, even of good men, have generally been eagerly sought by them from motives which were very much mixed. The promotions of Washington alone, seem to have been victories gained by his conscience over his taste. His public virtue did not need the ambiguous aid of ambition to urge its activity. We do not affirm that all ambition is to be condemned; it is perhaps necessary to stimulate the sluggishness of human virtue. Those who avoid the public service from an epicurean love of pleasure and of ease, from the fear of danger, from insensibility

to honest fame, are not so much to be praised for their exemption from ambition as to be despised for baser vices. But though it be mean to be *below* ambition, it is a proof of unspeakable greatness of mind to be *above* it. This elevation the mind of Washington had reached; and unless we are greatly deceived, he will be found to be a solitary example of such exalted magnanimity. To despise what all other men pursue; to show himself equal to the highest places without ever seeking any; and to be as active and intrepid from public virtue alone, as others are under the influence of the most restless ambition; these are the noble peculiarities of the character of Washington.

Events occurred during his chief magistracy, which convulsed the whole political world, and which tried most severely his moderation and prudence. The French revolution took place.

Both friends and enemies have agreed in stating that Washington, from the beginning of that revolution, had no great confidence in its beneficial operation. He must indeed have desired the abolition of despotism, but he is not to be called the enemy of liberty if he dreaded the substitution of a more oppressive despotism. It is extremely probable that his wary and practical understanding, instructed by the experience of popular commotions, augured little good from the daring speculations of inexperienced visionaries. The progress of the revolution was not adapted to cure his distrust; and when, in the year 1793, France, then groaning under the most intolerable and hideous tyranny, became engaged in war with almost all the governments of the civilized world, it is said to have been a matter of deliberation with the President of the United States, whether the republican envoy, or the agent of the French princes, should be received in America as the diplomatic representative of France. But whatever might be his private feelings of repugnance and horror, his public conduct was influenced only by his public duties. As a virtuous man, he must have abhorred the system of crimes which was established in France. But, as the first magistrate of the American Commonwealth, he was bound only to consider how far the interest and safety of the people whom he governed, were affected by the conduct of France. He saw that it was wise and necessary for America to preserve a good understanding and a beneficial intercourse with that great country, in whatever manner she was governed, as long as she abstained from committing injury

\* See Ramsay's American Revolution, vol. 2d.

injury against the United States. Guided by this just and simple principle, uninfluenced by the abhorrence of crimes which he felt, and which others affected, he received Mr. Genet, the minister of the French Republic. The history of the outrages which that minister committed, or instigated, or countenanced against the American government, must be fresh in the memory of all our readers. The conduct of Washington was a model of firm and dignified moderation. Insults were offered to his authority in official papers, in anonymous libels, by incendiary declaimers, and by tumultuous meetings. The law of nations was trampled under foot. His confidential ministers were seduced to betray him, and the deluded populace were so inflamed by the arts of their enemies that they broke out into insurrection. No vexation, however galling, could disturb the tranquillity of his mind, or make him deviate from the policy which his situation prescribed. With a more confirmed authority, and at the head of a longer established government, he might perhaps have thought greater vigour justifiable. But in his circumstances he was sensible that the nerves of authority were not strong enough to bear being strained. Persuasion, always the most desirable instrument of Government, was in his case the safest. Yet he never overpassed the line which separates concession from meanness. He reached the utmost limits of moderation, without being betrayed into pusillanimity. He preserved external and internal peace by a system of mildness, without any of those virtual confessions of weakness, which so much dishonour and enfeeble supreme authority. During the whole of that arduous struggle, his personal character gave that strength to a *new magistracy*, which in other countries arises from ancient habits of obedience and respect. The authority of his virtue was more efficacious for the preservation of America than the legal powers of his office.

[To be concluded in the Magazine to be published on the first of April.]

#### MEMOIRS OF THE LATE DR. WARNER.

JOHN WARNER, D. D. lately deceased, was the son of Dr. Ferdinando Warner (many years rector of Barnes in Surry, reputed author of the Letters of an Uncle to his Nephew, and author of the History of Ireland, of the Church, &c. &c.) After the usual classical education at school, he was sent to Lisbon to be initiated into the principles of commercial

life; but his genius was not suited to the desk, and he was soon transplanted to a soil more favourable to his literary merit, and was admitted a member of Trinity College, Cambridge. His first or bachelor's degree he took in the year 1758, and, embracing soon after a clerical life, proceeded to his master's degree in 1761, and was created doctor of divinity in 1773. His residence from the time of taking orders was chiefly in or near London; and for a considerable time his talents in the pulpit gave him a due degree of celebrity. His chapel in Long-Acre (for it was his own private property) was frequented not only by those whose piety was gratified by the evangelical sentiments which were uttered with heartfelt eloquence, but many were his constant attendants, to derive improvement from his command of language and power of persuasion, or to qualify themselves, by the study of his dignified and impressive manner, to appear with greater advantage in public life. Dr. Warner's justly acquired popularity was not thrown away, as is too often the case, on an unfeeling mind: he was an exemplary son, and affectionate brother; and, having accustomed himself for the sake of those who were nearest and dearest to him to many privations, when his income was very scanty, he derived, as it increased, the greater pleasure from the opportunity it afforded him of adding to their comforts. In 1771, he was presented to the united rectories of Hockliffe and Chalton, in Bedfordshire, and afterwards by his much esteemed friend Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. to the rectory of Stourton, in Wiltshire. At the beginning of the French revolution, he accompanied Lord Gower as chaplain to Paris; was witness to the principal occurrences of that awful period, previous to the execution of the king; and being prevented, by the embargo laid on just as he arrived at Boulogne, from quitting France, and warned in time of the danger of staying in that town, or attempting to make his way out of France, he fixed his residence in a village about two leagues from Boulogne; and during the tyranny of Robespierre spent his time in a very agreeable retirement. With his usual humour he received the congratulations of his friends on his escape at last, and arrival into Old England: for he arrived at the time when France was supposed to be suffering under all the horrors of famine. "Bread," says he, "now costs me fifteen-pence the quartern loaf; a beef-steak



and a bottle of wine drains my pocket of between five and six shillings—for fifteen pence I had, in the famished country on the other side of the water, my soup, my fish, my *gigot*, and my dessert, and tenpence more gave me an excellent bottle of claret." Whatever may have been the horrors of Robespierre's tyranny at Paris, he seems to have left starvation for this side of the water. At the same time no one felt more for the injury done to the cause of liberty, by the savage ferocity and outrageous anarchy of the French; but well acquainted with the causes of their crimes, with the pressure which they suffered from without, and the treachery which was daily nurtured within by foreign gold, he distinguished between the vices of the revolutionary government, and the attempt of a whole people to rescue themselves from the prejudices of birth, the tales of priestcraft, and the antiquated remains of feudal oppression. He felt, as he used to say, like an Englishman, who had imbibed his notions of liberty in the days of George the Second; and accustomed to associate together, as in those good old times, the sounds of monarchy, popery, and wooden shoes, he could never reconcile himself to the new style of thinking on these subjects, nor think it an advantage to this country, that Bourbon politics should grow in fashion, and that, because the French run mad, the sound principles of English liberty should be trodden under foot. Hence he was a strenuous advocate for the reform of parliament, and frequently repeated the prophecy of the late Earl of Chatham, scarcely permitting himself to entertain the most remote idea, that the euthanasia of the English constitution was likely to show the superiority in second-sight of the Scotch historian over the English politician.

His philanthropy was unbounded. To him we are indebted in great measure for the expression of national gratitude, to the memory of Howard, in St. Paul's; and though in a different sphere from that ornament of our country, he was scarcely less active in the relief of the distressed. The watch tax afforded ample scope for benevolent exertion; the distress it brought upon the parish in which he resided, cannot be conceived by those who are little accustomed to reflect on the effects of decay of employment in an industrious family. From a neat and comfortable house, by degrees every article of furniture disappears; the tools go next; a supply of food is wanted by the children, and the parent, almost in despair, is compelled to beg re-

lief at a soup-shop. Dr. Warner was the guardian angel to numbers, he assisted in all the benevolent plans of his parish, and was continually pouring the oil of comfort into the wounds inflicted by an act of the Minister, adopted without consideration, and supported by obstinacy.

To pure benevolence Dr. Warner added the firmest integrity; and he was endeared to his friends by a disposition the most cheerful, and by that *gaieté du cœur* which at all times was producing pleasing images. No one excelled him in genuine humour, and in adapting his story to the course of conversation: full of anecdote from real life, or from the stories of extensive reading, he shone at the festive board of mixed and polished society, but still more in the retired circle, where, with a few literary friends, he could indulge in an expansion of sentiment, and enjoy the happiness of real conviviality.

He was a great smoker, and may in this alone be said, in these days, to have been almost immoderate, for in every other respect he was frugal and abstemious. A pipe, a book, and a friend were his great enjoyments; and in the works he has left behind him appear sufficient proofs of original thinking, as well as extensive learning. To him we are indebted for the translation of the *Life of Friar Gerund*; a work to be read by every one who cultivates the eloquence of the pulpit; and his *Metron ariston* is now in the hands of all the learned\*. The doctor wished to give an English ear some idea of the system of the ancients. Having been much abroad, he could not but observe the difference between the English and foreign pronunciation of Latin; and this led him to reflect more deeply on the faults which we imbibe in our early years. No young persons are more strictly educated in the theory of quantity than the boys of Eton and Westminster, but to us

"*qui digito callemus et aure,*" their practice is terrible. The ear is totally neglected in these schools, and at the instant the boy is telling you the syllable is short, he contradicts his own assertion frequently by his pronunciation. This was grating to the ears of Dr. Warner, as it is to those of every man of taste: but the evil is perhaps incurable; and we shall scarcely correct our natural inclination for the *trochee* and the *dactyl*, till the Latin language itself ceases to be in fashion.

\* One of his last literary productions was the *Memoir of Major Cartwright*, which appeared in the Work entitled "*Public Characters.*" Every

Every thing in which the doctor was engaged he took up warmly; and the late contests on the end of the century originated in a convivial party in which he staked his opinion against that of the majority of the company. The dispute was referred to two gentlemen, who both decided the bets in favour of the doctor; and according to their decision we are now in the nineteenth century. From this decision there was no appeal, and many cheerful parties arose out of it, in which the difference of opinion which prevailed on this subject served to increase the good humour of the meetings. But this harmony did not prevail every where; some were found weak enough to be angry in such a contest, and, as the question was de-

cided differently by various persons to whom it was referred, a considerable degree of acrimony sometimes broke out in conversation and periodical communications. The doctor was always on the alert, but he did not suffer his temper to be soured by such trifles.

After a few days' illness, and preserving his recollection and calmness to the last, he died on the twenty-second of January, at his house in St. John's-Square, and was on the thirtieth of the same month committed to the vault under the church in that square, by a select party of his friends, who in him lamented the loss of an excellent scholar, a cheerful companion, a sincere friend, and a worthy man. F.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of new Prints and Articles of Intelligence is requested.)

THE BRITISH NAVAL HERO. T. Stothard R. A. Pinxit. John Young, Mezzotinto Engraver to the Prince of Wales, sculp. published for Young, Fitzroy-square. Price 11. 1s.

THE Hero, who is a very spirited and original figure, of about fourteen or fifteen years of age, appears to be entering heartily into the service of his country; and the same enthusiastic and lively expectation with which he is actuated, is diffused to his parents and sisters, who seem to consider him as entered into the path of glory, and likely to become a future admiral. A younger boy drawing the officer's sword, though not a new thought, has a very happy effect. A group of sailors hugging in the back ground is appropriate to the subject, in which every figure introduced is engaged and interested.

Representations of such scenes as these render the preparations for war attractive and animating to a young and aspiring mind, and lead him to consider himself as engaged in an honourable cause, contributing to the defence and support of that nation which gave him birth, and treading in the same path with those heroes whose names are enrolled in the temple of Fame; and should he fall in the contest, he expects that survivors will consider him as one of

"The brave who sink to rest,

By all their country's wishes blest."

So far the prospect is cheering and flattering to a young mind. The companion print, which is entitled

THE FRENCH CONSCRIPT,

is of course the reverse, and presents a very different prospect. A young man

forcibly dragged from the arms of his afflicted parents, to fight in a cause in which none of them wish to embark, is a striking contrast to the scene exhibited in our own country. The disposition of the whole, though judicious and sensible, is not equal to the preceding print. With respect to the engraving, they might each of them have had more transparency. The subject may at this time be considered as *national*, and calculated to add to the spirit and energy of the country in a contest, on the necessity or propriety of which there are such various opinions. Something more than thirty years ago, Hogarth published two prints entitled *France* and *England*, which, though addressed to the lower orders of society, had a similar intention.

HIS MAJESTY reviewing the VOLUNTEER CORPS in Hyde Park. Painted by R. K. Porter; engraved by Reynolds. Price 11. 11s. 6d. plain: in colours 31. 3s. Jefferies and Co.

This carries very strong marks of being partly borrowed from an admirable print which we noticed in a former retrospect, copied by Ward, from a painting by Sir William Beechey. The figure of the king is too small, and he is seated upon a wooden horse. By Reynolds we have seen better engravings.

The Cowslip-Gatherer and the Blackberry-Gatherer.

A pair of prints engraved in the chalk manner, by A. FOGG, from Hamilton R. A. published by Fogg, Bond Street, and Testolini, Cornhill; price 1es. 6d. the pair. Westall's drawings of these subjects are so exquisite, so inimitable, that it is not a very severe censure to say these



these are inferior. They are however extremely pretty. The Blackberry Girl has the appearance of being a portrait, the other is evidently imaginary. They are very well engraved.

Much as we have heard of *General Washington*, there has not until very lately been any portrait of him that deserved much notice. One some time since published, engraved by CHEESEMAN, from a picture by TRUMBULL, has considerable merit, but the leading portrait is one copied from STUART by HEATH, and which in point of resemblance is said by those who have seen the General to be uncommonly faithful. Indeed Stuart's fidelity to his original is so great, that we scarcely ever saw a portrait from his pencil, that could not be immediately identified. The sketch of the head, from which he copied Lord Lansdowne's picture, has been extremely well engraved by NUTTER, and is published by CRIBB in Holborn. The engraving by Mr. HEATH being finished just at the time of this great man's death, has had an almost unprecedented sale. It has been said that the whole impression which could be taken from the plate was purchased by one merchant, and is consigned to America.

Among the singularities of the present day, we must notice a tremendous plan of the City of London, drawn from actual measurement, on a scale 200 feet to an inch, comprising Westminster, Southwark, and all the suburbs in Middlesex and Surrey, exhibiting not only every street, square, court, alley, &c. the boundaries of the city, and parishes in the suburbs, but also the division of houses, and, when regularity would permit, the numbers by which they are distinguished. Price to subscribers 5*l.* 5*s.* To be seen at No. 11, Haymarket.

Messrs. BOYDELLS intend to publish in April the *Copies from the Guildhall pictures*, price 3*l.* 3*s.* the pair. They will also publish very shortly, *the Woman taken in Adultery*, and *Tribute Money*, by Facius,

after Dufart, and copies by Gaugain, of two most exquisite drawings by Westall. The same gentlemen receive subscriptions for a book to be published early in the spring, by Mr. James Roberts, portrait painter to the Duke of Clarence, entitled *Introductory Lessons for teaching the Art of Drawing and Painting in Water Colours, principally intended for the Use of the ingenious Scholar, though not unworthy the Attention of those more advanced in Art.* Price to Subscribers 10*s.* 6*d.* to Non-subscribers 15*s.*

By the death of the late Mr. Stevens of Hampstead, his very fine collection of Hogarth's prints becomes the property of Mr. Windham, the secretary at war, to whom he has bequeathed them. Of the genuine works there is a very fine collection. Several of them were purchased at the sale of the late Mr. Gulston; and two, at most immense prices; *THE EVENING*, without the Girl, 47*l.* and an impression from a gold snuff-box, engraved by Hogarth from the Rape of the Lock, 33*l.*

Large as this collection is, it is not complete: besides some deficiencies in inferior and scarce prints, it does not contain, what may perhaps be deemed the most curious print Hogarth ever engraved, viz. *ENTHUSIASM DELINEATED*, of which, we are told, there are only two impressions; one of them in the very fine collection of Mr. Meyler, of Crawley House, near Winchester; the other in the possession of Mr. John Ireland, of Hans Place, Knightsbridge; who some time since published a spirited copy.

Mr. Stevens's collection, including copies, variations, imitations, imputed trash, and relatives, contains upwards of 700 prints.

Martin Arthur Shee, and John Flaxman, associates, have been elected royal academicians.

Thomas Keyse, of Bermondsey Spa, so remarkable for painting rounds of beef and legs of mutton, equal to the first Dutch masters, is dead, at the great age of 79.

## A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

### ALGEBRA.

**A**N Introduction to Arithmetic and Algebra; by *Tho. Manning*, vol. 2d, 8vo. 4*s.* boards.

Lunn.

### AGRICULTURE.

Proposals for a Rural Institute, and College of Agriculture; by *Mr. Marshall*, 1*s.* 6*d.* Nicol.

The Farmer's Magazine, consisting wholly of original Papers, exclusively devoted to Agriculture and Rural Affairs, No. I. (To be continued quarterly) 2*s.* Longman and Rees.

Phytologia; or, The Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening. With the Theory of draining Morasses, and with a new construction

tion of the Drill Plough; by *E. Darwin*, M. D. with Plates, 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards. Johnson.

## BOTANY.

The Lady and Gentleman's Botanical Pocket Book; by *William Mavor*, LL.D. Illustrated with Plates. 4s. 6d. bound. Newbery.

Transactions of the Linnean Society; vol. 5. 1l. 1s. boards. White.

Memoirs of Hyppolite Clairon, the celebrated French Actress; with Reflections upon the Dramatic Art, written by herself. Translated from the French. 2 vol. 8s. sewed. Robinsons.

Literary and Characteristical Lives of John Gregory, M. D. Henry Home, Lord Kames, David Hume, Esq. and Adam Smith, L. L. D. To which are added, A Dissertation on Public Spirit; and Three Essays: by the late *Wm. Smellie*, Member of the Antiquarian and Royal Societies of Edinburgh. 7s. boards. Ogle.

## DRAMA.

The East Indian, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden; by *M. G. Lewis*, M. P. 2s. Bell.

Adelaide, a Tragedy; as performing at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane; by *Henry James Pye*, 2s. 6d. Stockdale.

Joanna of Montfaucon, now performing at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden, formed upon the Plan of an unpublished Drama from Kotzebue, and adapted to the English Stage, by *Richard Cumberland*, Esq. 2s. 6d. Lackington and Allen.

## EDUCATION.

A new English Spelling-Book; or, Key to the English Language: in which its Difficulties are simplified, and its Beauties pointed out; by *John Robinson*, Mathematician. 1s. 6d. Verner and Hood.

An Universal System of Short-Hand Writing, adapted to every Occasion, and which may be learnt in a few Hours; by *William Mavor*, LL. D. Vicar of Hurley. 7s. 6d. boards. 4th Edition. Hurit.

Of Education, founded upon Principles, Part I. by *Thomas Northmore*, Esq. 2s. Murray and Highley.

## HISTORY.

Historical and Philosophical Memoirs of Pope Pius the Sixth, and of his Pontificate; containing the Causes which led to the Subversion of the Papal Throne, &c. Translated from the French. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. boards. Robinsons.

## LAW.

A System of the Law of Marine Insurances; by *James Allan Park*. A new edition, with considerable additions. 14s. boards. Butterworth.

Theatrical Register in Chancery, with the addition of the Modern Cases; by *John Wyatt*, of the Inner Temple. 10s. 6d. Butterworth.

A Treatise on the Law of Legacies; by *R. S. Donnison Roper*, of Gray's Inn. 4s. 6d. boards. Butterworth.

The Modern Practice of Levying Fines, and Suffering Recovery, in the Court of Com-

mon Pleas: with Precedents; by *William Hands*. 4s. 6d. boards. Butterworth.

A Plan for the effectual Distribution of Bankrupts' Estates, with Remarks on the Misconduct of Assignees; by *M. Concanon*, jun. 6d. West and Hughes.

## MEDICAL.

Instructions for the Relief and Cure of Ruptures. And Advice to Families who have weak, rickety, or deformed Children; by *J. Edy*, M. D. 2s. 6d. H. D. Symonds.

The Anatomist's Vade Mecum; by *Robert Hooper*, M. D. A new edition enlarged. 3s. 6d. sewed. Murray and Highley.

A View of the Treatment of Ulcers, more especially those of the scrophulous, phagedenic, and cancerous description. With an Appendix on Baynton's new mode of treating old Ulcers of the Legs; by *Richard Naylor*, Surgeon to the Gloucester Infirmary. 3s. 6d. boards. Kearsley.

The Villager's Friend and Physician; or, A Familiar Address on the Preservation of Health, and the Removal of Diseases; by *James Parkinson*. 1s. Symonds.

## MILITARY.

A Review of the late decisive War in Mysore. With an Appendix, comprising the whole of the State Papers found in the Cabinet of Tippoo Sultan; by *M. Wood*, Colonel, and late Chief Engineer, Bengal, 4to. 15s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

Proceedings of the General Court Martial, held in November 1793, on Captain John Flory Howard, of the Royal Horse Guards, on Charges exhibited by Major Corbet; with Observations. 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

## MISCELLANIES.

Letters on the Irish Nation, written during a visit to that kingdom, in Autumn 1799; by *George Cooper*, Esq. 8vo. 4s. 6d. sewed. White.

Copies of Letters from the Army in Egypt, to the French Government, said to be intercepted by some Cruiser of the British Fleet; with an English Translation. Part 3d. 4s. Wright.

A choice Collection of the best Psalm Tunes, from the most esteemed old Masters, collected and set by *Richard Sampson*, organist, of St. John's, Wakefield. 2s. Hurit.

The Theatrical Magazine; or, Monthly Display of Dramatic Characters on the London Stage, No. I. 1s. (To be continued.) Harrison.

An Architectural Account of the French Expedition to Egypt, containing a View of the Country and its Inhabitants. Translated from the French of Cha. Nory. 2s. Debrett.

Solitude; or, The pernicious Influence of total Seclusion from Society upon the Mind and the Heart; by *J. G. Zimmerman*, vol. 2. 12mo. 6s. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards. Verner and Hood.

The European Repertory, No. I. 1s. 6d. (To be continued Monthly.) H. D. Symonds.

The Armenian; or, The Ghost Seer, a History founded on Fact. Translated from the



the German of *F. Schiller*, 4 vols. 12mo. 16s.

H. D. Symonds.

Colquhoun's Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis. A new edition enlarged.

Mawman.

Rules for the Game of Cards, called Boston. 6d.

Robinsons.

The Everlasting Songster: A Collection of the most approved Songs. To which are added, Original Rules for Behaviour. 1s.

Robinsons.

The Trigon, consisting of Perspective Pieces, Miscellaneous Articles of Amusement, and Arts and Sciences, No. I. 6d. (To be continued every Fortnight) West and Hughes.

A Statement of the Differences subsisting between the Proprietors and Performers of the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden; by Messrs. *Johnstone, Holman, Pope, Inledon, Munden, Fawcett, and Knight*. 1s. 6d.

Miller.

The Cambrian Directory; or, Sketches of the Welsh Territory, with a Chart. 4s. 6d. boards.

Hurst.

Original Letters of J. J. Rousseau, with a fac-simile of his hand-writing. Translated from the French. 4s. 6d.

H. D. Symonds.

#### NOVELS.

Mordaunt; or, Sketches of Life, Characters and Manners in various countries; including the Memoirs of a French Lady of Quality; by the Author of *Zeluco* and *Edward*, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

Robinsons.

Adeline St. Julian; or, The Midnight Hour; by *Mrs. Anne Ker*, 2 vols. Kerby.

Douglas; or, The Highlander; by *Robert Biffett*, LL. D. 4 vols. 12mo. 18s. sewed.

Hurst.

Juvenile Emigrants, 2 vols. 5s. sewed.

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#### POETRY.

Lodon and Miranda, a Poem. To which is added, The Poor Boy, a Tale; by *Romaine Joseph Thorn*, 8vo. 6s. boards.

Longman and Rees.

A Melancholy but True Story. 1s. 6d.

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The Enchanted Plants; Fables in Verse, with a Vignette, 8vo. 5s. boards.

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The Parish Priest, 4to. 5s.

Black.

#### POLITICAL.

Resolutions of the Society of the Friends of the Republican Constitution at L——, against the Constitution of the Year 8th of the French Republic, with a Translation. 6d.

Low.

An Address to the People of England on Inequality, the main source of their happiness; by *Lieutenant Cronhelm*. 2s.

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A Collection of State Papers relative to the War now carrying on against France, Volume VIIIth. 18s. boards, or complete sets in 8 volumes, 4l. 9s. 6d.

Debrett.

The Speech of Patrick Duigenan, LL. D. in the Irish House of Commons, Feb. 5, 1800, on the Motion for approving his Majesty's Conduct in declining the Negotiation with the French Government. 1s. 6d.

Wright.

The Speech of Lord Castlereagh in the Irish Parliament, Feb. 5, on offering Resolutions relative to the Union with Great Britain. 1s. 6d.

Wright.

Speech of the Hon. Charles James Fox against the Address approving of the Refusal to negotiate with France; and a List of the Minority. 1s.

Jordan.

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The Question stated, as it respects Peace and War. 1s.

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Protest from one of the People of Ireland, against an Union with Great Britain.

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#### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Tenth Report of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor. 1s.

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An Examination of the Statutes in Force relating to the Assize of Bread, with Remarks on the Bill intended to be brought into Parliament by the Country Bakers; by *James Nasmyth*, D. D. 2s. 6d.

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#### THEOLOGY.

The Purpose of Christ respecting his People among the Gentiles; together with the Certainty, Manner, and Consequence of its Accomplishment. a Sermon preached before the Edinburgh Missionary Society; by *David Dickson*, one of the Ministers of the said City. 1s.

Ogle.

Christianity vindicated; an Address to Mr. Volney, on his Book called "Ruins;" by the *Rev. Peter Roberts*, 8vo. 5s. boards.

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Animadversions on the Elements of Theology of the Right Rev. George Pretyman, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, in a Series of Letters addressed to his Lordship, by *Wm. Frend*, 3s.

Ridgeway.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Voyage to the East Indies; containing an Account of the Natives: with a Geographical Description of the Country, made during a Residence of thirteen Years between 1776 and 1789, in Districts little frequented by Europeans; by *Fra. Paolino Da San Bartolomeo*. With Notes and Illustrations; by *John Reinhold Foster*, LL. D. Translated from the German, by *Wm. Johnston*, 8vo. 8s. boards.

Cuthel.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*THE Overtures, Songs, Chorusses, Marches, and Appropriate Symphonies in Joanna, a Dramatic Romance, as performed with universal Applause at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Composed, and dedicated by Permission to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, by Thomas Busby. 10s. 6d.*  
Goulding, Phipps, and d'Almaine.

The merit of the music in Joanna has already been so amply and so justly remarked upon, in the various diurnal and periodical prints, that but few observations will be necessary from us. The predominant features in the airs are smartness, spirit, and truth of expression, while the outline, the chorusses, and symphonies clearly indicate that the works of Purcell, Handel, and Corelli have chiefly formed the school of this composer. The real *connoisseurs* in music will certainly feel themselves much obliged to Mr. BUSBY for endeavouring to revive the beauty and energy of these great masters; and will be highly gratified to find, that the art of pure and sublime composition is, in some degree, still preserved among us. We congratulate Mr. Busby on the exalted notice with which his first dramatic effort has been honoured. The well known taste and judgment of the GREAT PERSONAGE, who has permitted her name to adorn his publication, brings a sanction to the public opinion which must gratify his highest wishes.

*A General Treatise on Music, particularly on Harmony or thorough Bais, and its Application in Composition; containing also many essential and original Subjects, tending to explain and illustrate the Whole. By M. P. King. 1l. 1s.*

Goulding, Phipps, and d'Almaine.

Regularity and progressive order, which should ever form the great features of didactic works, are the leading recommendation of Mr. King's present publication, and on that merit we chiefly rest our favourable report of his ingenious and elaborate undertaking. All that he now teaches has in course been taught before, but seldom with that clearness and perspicuity which we here observe. The author, master of his *subject*, and happy in his *method*, is always lucid and intelligible; and gives his meaning with fulness and force. The introduction contains the first principles of music, as they particularly relate

to practice. Mr. King then proceeds to the essential principles of the science; after which he treats of harmony or thorough-bais, shows the application of harmony by the laws which govern its use, and gives an analysis, in which he enters sufficiently into the composition to illustrate the preceding part of his work. In the second paragraph of the preface we find the author justly observing, that "the principles of a science always remain the same; but the manner in which they may be best explained, must depend on those who treat of them; it is for this reason that each writer on the subject adopts a method of his own; and it is on this ground that I have pursued a plan very different from any yet followed." Indeed we frequently find him differing from some great authorities, but never without assigning reasons, to most of which we cannot but subscribe.

*Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin (ad libitum). Composed, and dedicated to Miss Maria Read, by D. Steibelt. 7s. 6d.*

Goulding, Phipps, and d'Almaine.

Mr. Steibelt's usual taste and volatility of execution prevails through these sonatas. The slow movements do not always possess that pathos which we generally find in his *adagios*; nor are the parts put together with that *finish* of which this excellent composer is so capable. The work, however, on the whole, stands in the first rank of piano forte productions, and cannot fail to highly gratify every lover of sterling composition.

*The Overture (with the Movements descriptive of the Volcanic Eruption) in the new popular Pantomime of the Volcano; performed with universal Applause at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Arranged for the Piano-Forte, and composed by J. Moorehead. 2s.*  
Broderip and Wilkinson.

We find in this overture passages strongly descriptive of the scenes and incidents they are meant to elucidate and inforce. Those which accompany the volcanic eruption, at once display a vivid fancy and a correct judgment. The whole forms a good practical piece for the piano-forte, and will, we make no doubt, find its way very generally to the music-rooms of the ladies.

"Lightly



"*Lightly o'er the Dewy Way,*" a new Song, sung by Miss Leake, at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. Composed by Mr. Hook. 1s. Bland and Weller.

We find an ease and grace in this little air which distinguishes it from the generality of ballad melodies. The obligato accompaniment for a flute is very ingeniously constructed, and adds much beauty of effect to a song in itself highly worthy of the pen of its respectable author.

*Grand March of the Priests and Priestesses in the Temple of the Sun, in Pizarro.* Composed by Gluck. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by T. Haigh. 1s. Ro'se.

However well Mr. Haigh may have acquitted himself in the task of arrangement, we cannot compliment him on the subject of which he has made choice. The name even of Gluck cannot sanction indifferent composition; and we scruple not to pronounce the present march a dull, heavy, and tasteless production. At the same time, we must in justice allow, that Mr. Haigh has displayed much fancy and ingenuity in the manner in which he has treated his theme, and that he has contrived to render it a pleasing and improving exercise.

"*The Banks of the Tyne,*" a Ballad, sung by Master Elliot at the Nobility's Concerts. Composed by Reginald Spofforth. 1s. Bland and Weller.

It is with particular pleasure that we trace the progress of real talent. Mr. Spofforth has produced several compositions highly creditable to his abilities, but the present excels them, both in sweetness of melody and accuracy of construction. A little more variety in the passages would, perhaps, have given additional force to the effect, but this we offer rather as an opinion, than as a founded objection.

*Three grand Sonatas for the Piano forte, with Accompaniments for the Violin and Bass, being the first book of twelve new Sonatas.* Composed by Mr. Pleyel. 8s. Corri and Duffek.

These sonatas are so sweet, flowing, and spirited in their style, and so skilfully constructed in respect to the adjustment of their parts, as to reflect additional lustre on those talents which have already derived so much honour from the excellence of former productions. The execution is, in many instances, remarkably brilliant, and the accompaniment so incorporated with

the subject matter of the pieces, as every where to display the great master.

*A Favourite Overture for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute or Violin and Violoncello, as performed by Master Parker, the Musical Child, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, and at the Hanover-square Concerts.* Composed by Mr. Latour. 3s. Bland and Weller.

The subject with which this overture commences is bold and novel, and is succeeded by passages pleasingly imagined, and perfectly concatenated. The second movement consists of "*Adeste Fideles,*" and happily relieves the spirit and vivacity of the first, while the following rondo is uncommonly pretty, and forms an excellent exercise for the juvenile finger. The whole is calculated for a piano-forte, with or without the additional keys, and may be performed with considerable effect independent of the accompaniments.

*A Duet, sung by Miss Gray and Mrs. Roffey, with an Accompaniment for the Harp. The Words written by Mr. Cross, and the Music composed by J. Sanderfon.* 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

The melody of this duet is extremely simple, while the under part is throughout a *third* beneath it. The harp accompaniment is an embellishment, and the general effect, though not striking, is natural and agreeable.

*No. 1. (to be continued) Duo Concertante for Violins.* Composed by J. Moorehead. 2s. Lavenu.

This pleasing concertante is particularly calculated for practitioners. The execution, though sometimes active and vivacious, is no where remarkably difficult; and the general effect is so interesting as amply to repay the study of the learner. The two parts are judiciously blended, and at once evince both theoretical knowledge, and a practical acquaintance with the character and capacity of the violin.

*Sixteen New Country Dances for the Year 1800, with their proper Figures.* Printed for the Harp, Harpsichord, and Violin, as performed at the Prince of Wales's and other Grand Balls and Assemblies. 1s. 6d. Fentum.

Most of these country dances are conceived with spirit and vivacity, and qualified for those moments "when music softens, and when dancing fires." The most striking among them are "the Naval Pillar, Short and Sweet, the Black Castle, Tunbridge Wells, and La Tambourine."

THE

## THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILLIAM LANDER FOR RAISING  
WATER BY PUMPS.

A PATENT was granted, November 1799, to Mr. WILLIAM LANDER, of Mese, in the county of Wilts, Brass Founder, for a method of raising water by pumps or other engines, by means of an apparatus for moving the piston rod.

The principle of this invention is to adapt to the moving power a semicircular wheel, with teeth moving in a rack or racks connected with the piston rod. The semicircular wheel (or with a larger segment of a circle where the machinery will admit of it) partakes of the rotatory motion of the moving power; and as it gives the perpendicular motion to the racks and the piston connected with them, it allows of a greater extent of power or a longer stroke in the play of the piston than is effected by the cranks usually employed.

Thus, if the semicircle have a radius of four inches, its circumference will be twelve inches, and the length of the stroke of the piston connected with the rack will also be twelve inches.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS FOR PREPARING  
IRON.

Mr. WILLIAM REYNOLDS, of Ketley, in the county of Salop, for a method of preparing iron for its conversion into steel.

This method simply consists in mixing the black oxyd of manganese along with the materials from which the cast iron is obtained, or with the cast iron in the process of its conversion into steel.

It is not easy exactly to explain the operation of the manganese here, perhaps it may be by fully oxygenating and thereby separating the crude iron from the remaining quantity of sulphur and of phosphuret of iron, with which it is alloyed after the first fusion, to procure the regulus.

MR. LUDLOW AND ANN WILCOX FOR  
PLAYING-CARDS.

EDWARD LUDLOW of Walworth, Surry, and ANN WILCOX, of London, for new-invented playing-cards.

To card-players whose sight is not very distinct, it may be an advantage to know that the diamonds and clubs of these new cards are made white on the inside, and that the hearts and spades are distinguished by a white line added to the usual figure. A great deal of ornamental work is likewise added to the different court cards, distinguished by the different orders. Thus the ace of spades remains with his usual dignities of the order of the garter; the ace of clubs bears the insignia of the order of the thistle; the ace of hearts those of St. Patrick; and the ace of diamonds those of the Bath. The court cards of each suit have beside the ornaments of stars, garters, badges, &c. agreeably to the respective orders.

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CHAFF.

WILLIAM LESTER of Cotton End, near Northampton, for a new-invented pendulum engine for cutting hay or straw into chaff.

This engine is so constructed that, by the simple operation of throwing the pendulum backwards and forwards, the straw is cut into any length required. The pendulum at one vibration feeds twice, presses twice, and carries the knife twice through the cut. Sixty of these vibrations may be made in one minute through a truss of straw eighteen inches wide, and from two to three inches thick. The knife is semicircular, with an alternate rotatory motion on its own centre, with its edge moving between two bars of steel, which prevents the straw from yielding to the knife.

If worked by two people, it will cut between forty and fifty quarters a day; and it is not easily put out of order.

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## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

*In February, 1800.*

FRANCE.

NO sooner had Bonaparte seized on the reins of government, than he began to display his accustomed promptitude both in council and the field. While, on one

hand, he exhibited great readiness to treat with the external enemies of the republic, he displayed no less energy against her internal foes; and he has already achieved in a few days what the late Directory were

unable

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unable to accomplish during the plenitude of their power, and the duration of their authority.

Taking advantage of a rigorous season, which had produced a cessation of hostilities on the frontiers, he marched large bodies of troops under Brune and Hedouville, two able and experienced leaders, against the insurgent departments of the West, and has slaughtered, subdued, dispersed, or reduced to unconditional submission, the numerous and warlike bands of armed peasantry, who threatened France on one hand with a civil war, while they continued, on the other, to render some of her most fertile provinces a burden, rather than an advantage.

In fine, several of the chiefs, such as Gorges and Frotté, have been obliged to surrender; the inhabitants of both sides of the Loire have laid down their arms; and as their priests are now restored to them, and their leaders have lost their confidence, there is no great likelihood that they will become speedily formidable.

In the mean time, Masséna has taken the command of the army of Italy, and obtained some slight advantages: but these consist merely of the temporary possession of open towns, or an accidental superiority in respect to foraging parties; for the main bodies are at present endeavouring to recruit their exhausted strength while the different courts are "sounding the dreadful note of preparation."

In respect to the present state of Egypt, considerable doubt and uncertainty still prevails. If we were to give credit to letters, *said to be intercepted*, published in this country, the French there are reduced by disease, disaster, and death, to a most deplorable condition! but, if we are to believe more recent and authentic accounts, circulated in Paris, the whole of Kleber's army is now clothed, while the greater part of the forces in Upper Egypt has been mounted on dromedaries—in short, we are assured, that they are in a most excellent condition,—fit for fresh toils, capable of new victories!

On the other hand, if we turn our eyes to the

#### COURT OF VIENNA,

We shall behold Austria truly formidable, in consequence of the undeviating policy of her councils, and the recent success of her arms. Subsidized to fight her own battles, she has uniformly taken advantage of circumstances, and at length acquired the dominion of nearly all Italy. Tied down by no rules of action, except those connected with her own immediate inte-

rests, she has displayed but little zeal for the restoration of the Kings of Naples and Sardinia. Wholly disengaged from the folly of the crusade for the restoration of the race of Bourbon, her political principles can never fetter her private views; and she may treat now, as she did before at Campo Formio and Leoben, for a separate peace, without considering herself as faithless to her allies, with whom she never appears to have made a common cause. In fine, such has been the peculiar good fortune of the Emperor Francis, and so extraordinary the conduct both of his friends and his enemies, that, were he to cease hostilities before the fate of another campaign be tried, there is but little doubt that he would not only be amply indemnified for the loss of the Netherlands, but also for the expences of the war.

It appears, however, that

#### THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA

Is disgusted with his imperial ally, and has actually issued orders for the return of his troops. This circumstance, which is likely to give a new complexion to the war, has been differently accounted for: it having been maintained, on one hand, that the Czar had haughtily demanded the dismissal of all the Austrian generals lately employed in Switzerland; while it has been asserted, on the other, that this prince has generously, but unsuccessfully, insisted on the restoration of the Italian States, and the reintegration of the French monarchy.

It must be allowed, that these are the principles on which Paul Petrowitz seems to have engaged in the contest; for however advantageous in a pecuniary point of view his subsidies from this country may appear, yet it cannot be doubted, that they afford no adequate compensation for the transportation of his best troops to a distant scene of warfare, and the loss of veteran legions, in a contest in which he is less interested, perhaps, than any other potentate in Europe.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

It is now evident, that a continuation of the war has been resolved upon by our cabinet, although it be difficult to conceive on what principles a ministry that attempted to treat with the last government of France, can refuse to negotiate with the present. Such a determination has accordingly staggered some of the warmest supporters of the war; and although but little difference has ensued, in respect to the votes of parliament, this must be allowed to have considerably influenced its debates; it also appears, in  
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some measure, to have restored the vigour, and filled the ranks, of a truant Opposition.

The effects produced on the public mind have been still more conspicuous; and the livery of London, on the 19th of February, not only agreed to petition the House of Commons on this subject, but actually instructed their representatives to vote in favour of peace.

When his Majesty's message was taken into consideration in the House of Peers, Lord Grenville, in a speech of three hours, took an ample review of public affairs: he insisted, that those who had hitherto acted with him ought still to continue of the same opinion, as nothing had occurred to induce a change of sentiments; on the other hand, he could not hope to conciliate the approbation of such as had always opposed the prosecution of the present war. He then adverted to the conduct of the French government. The rulers of that nation persevered, he said, in the same principles which had produced the revolution: these were sufficient to overturn every system of regular government, and ought to have been changed previously to the commencement of a negotiation; but the second note of the French government endeavoured to justify its former conduct, and to throw the odium of the war upon this country, when even the man who wrote the justification knew the contrary to be the fact. He added, that the treaty of Pavia was a glaring forgery; and that the convention of Pilnitz had been *officially* opposed by our ministers.

Lord Grenville then denied that the late professions in behalf of peace were serious; and affirmed that France had been at war with every power in Europe except Sweden and Denmark. Spain he considered as in perfect subordination to the Gallic yoke; and the tyrannical subjection of Holland was, according to him, notorious. His Lordship concluded, by observing, that whenever the rulers of France should abandon their present principles, and become able to preserve the relations of peace and amity, they might safely be treated with; but, in the mean time, he hoped, that the house would fully unite in an humble address to his Majesty on the present occasion.

The Duke of Bedford, in an able and energetic speech, attempted to point out a variety of misrepresentations on the part of his Majesty's Minister for the foreign department: he then observed, that he had always been desirous of making an accommodation for the benefit of his native

country, whenever an opportunity, like that which lately occurred, had presented itself; but as he found, that all attempts of this kind were now unavailing, he had formed the resolution of retiring totally from public affairs, and resting satisfied with the practice of benevolence within his own confined district. He then moved a long amendment to the address, which was opposed by the Earl of Carlisle, while Lord Romney declared, that as he did not approve of the measures of Ministers, he would not vote on the subject.

Lord Boringdon and Lord Holland supported the amendment, and the latter of these noblemen afterwards entered the following protest on the journals.

*Die Martis 28th Jan. 1800.*

The original motion being put, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, &c.

The same was carried in the affirmative.

DISSENTIENT,

Because the address adopted by the house directly approves of the rejection of an overture for peace, when that invaluable blessing might very probably be attained with honour and security, by opening a negotiation with the French Republic, and indirectly approves of the language in which the rejection of the offer was conveyed to the French government; a language which, in my opinion, can only tend to widen the breach between the two countries, to exasperate the enemy, and prolong the calamities of war.

HOLLAND.

When the same subject was canvassed in the House of Commons (February the 3d), Mr. Dundas, in language similar to that made use of by Lord Grenville, declaimed against the French government. He asserted that Bonaparte's offers of pacification were not to be attended to; and, as a proof of this, he adverted to his conduct in respect to Venice, which he had sacrificed to Austria; his aggression in regard to Egypt; his duplicity to the Ottoman Porte, &c. &c. He also insisted that he had violated the public faith with several nations.

Mr. Whitbread, in reply, was astonished that the right honourable gentleman should accuse France of having been at war with every country in Europe except two, when it was recollected, that his Majesty's Ministers had invoked the force, and called down the vengeance, of all the neighbouring nations. He then besought the attention of the house to the conduct of the British Government, with respect to Hamburg; he desired to know.



if Ministers forgot the violation of the rights of nations by Lord Harvey at Florence? Did they recollect the threat of bombarding the city of Genoa? He fully insisted on the propriety of treating with Bonaparte, and attacked the conduct of Administration in reviling the person of the French Consul, and countenancing an intercepted correspondence from Egypt.

Mr. Pitt, in a long and brilliant speech, remarked that it was impossible to separate the present question either from the antecedent crimes and excesses of the French revolution, or the horrors of the war. He then entered into a history of the successive negotiations with France, both at Paris and at Lisle. The rupture of these was followed by aggressions in Italy, in consequence of which, Sardinia, Modena, Genoa, Venice, Rome, and Naples, had been over-run, plundered, and deceived; amused with treaties, or distracted by perfidy. In short, the victories, the armistices, the marches, the treaties of Bonaparte were nothing but a series of acts of oppression, of plunder, of perfidy, of tyranny, of injustice, of every vice and every wickedness which could corrupt a people and subvert a government. He concluded, by declaring his opinion of the danger and impolicy of treating with France at the present moment, more especially as he considered the Consul's impatience as a confession of his weakness. He added, that his usurpation might yet be completely overthrown by the united and continued efforts of Great Britain and her Allies, if it did not fall a victim to those internal attacks which the power of a stranger and a despot had to dread.

Mr. Fox, whose expected appearance, after so long an absence, had crowded the galleries and all the avenues leading to the house of Commons, began by observing, that although we were now at a new era of the war, yet we were led back to the very commencement of it, for its motive. After seven long years of calamitous hostilities, there was nothing before the house but a repetition of the same fanciful calculations respecting financial resources, and the springs of human action, by which they have been so often deceived. He was free to avow that in his judgment we were the aggressors, in respect to the present contest; the same was also clear in regard to Austria and Prussia. The late French king had no doubt perished cruelly; there was however a moral certainty that he had acted in concert with Austria: and in respect to the declaration of Pilnitz, if any two powers on the Continent had signed such a

paper with a view to our internal government, we should most certainly have considered it as a violent aggression. France, as Mr. Fox was willing to allow, had disgusted all Europe; but many of the instances quoted were incorrect. Sardinia, when attacked, was actually one of the belligerent powers, and subsidised by this country. What had been said of her, in respect to Switzerland, might be applied to the allied powers in regard to Poland. But it might be asked, who first endangered the liberty of Switzerland, by endeavouring to force her from her neutrality? Who, but Great Britain? His noble relation, Lord R. Fitzgerald, was the person charged to say, that her neutrality was regarded as criminal. Our conduct was precisely similar, both in respect to Tuscany and Genoa; and this war had in fact been remarkably productive of the insolence of the greater towards the smaller states.

He then proceeded to notice our former negotiations with France, and asserted, that every objection to treating at present, went equally against the negotiations of 1796, and 1797. The minister now, for the first time, had given an honest account of these transactions; for he had stated that he was apprehensive of danger from the success of a treaty, and that he was led to negotiate, only in consequence of the *unequivocal* voice of the people: but he could not believe him sincere in the first negotiation, when he was apprehensive of danger, and was dictated to by a voice to which he was so unaccustomed to listen!

The premier had said, that he did not wish to press the Bourbon family on the people of France; but he has only pointed out that path to peace, without mentioning any other: he has not even asked for their *contre-projet*, nor does it appear that he will listen to it, if offered. Was the contest to be continued through every change of circumstances, until either a Bourbon was placed upon the throne, or a Bonaparte was enabled to tread on our necks? He then begged leave to make a solemn appeal to the house, and to ask, whether, if the Minister had acted on the declaration of 1797, and entered into a negotiation, they would not have been ready to vote an address of thanks? He concluded by hoping that the Administration would at length take some pity on the condition of man, and not continue the war for a mere theory. The house then divided. Ayes 265. Noes 64—Majority for the address 201.

Since our last, a debate has taken place in both houses of parliament, relative to the

the late unfortunate expedition to Holland, Mr. Sheridan, on the 10th of February, made a motion in the House of Commons, for a Committee of inquiry on this subject, but it was negatived by a majority of 171. —A fresh suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act has recently taken place, notwithstanding so strong a measure does not seem to be in the least justified by the present quiet state of the nation; but, wonderful as it may seem, this was actually urged as a motive. —The present high price of corn, added to the apprehension of a scarcity, are subjects which have aroused and occupied the attention of Parliament. In consequence of this, a bill for the regulation of bakers has just obtained the royal assent; it must be allowed however, that

a real want of bread-corn can never be alleviated to a great degree by any other mode than that of an increased importation. —Earl Stanhope, who lately resumed his seat in the house of peers, has earnestly invoked its attention to the increasing accumulation of our public debt. He was at the same time pleased to attribute the present scarcity to the war, and to augur a numerous train of evils in case of its continuation. On this occasion, he alluded to the system of education lately introduced into his dominions by the King of Prussia; and, after descanting on the abuse of the term *Jacobinism*, asserted, that he should always be proud to be ranked with such men as Jacobin Chatham, Jacobin Dunning, and Jacobin Saville.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of January and the 20th of February, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

ALLEN, Bewben, High Wycombe, carrier. (Tillbury, Ely-place)  
 Anderson, C. Grosvenor Mews, hackneyman, (Allen, Frith-street)  
 Burford, J. Holborn-bridge, linen-draper. (Searle, St. Paul's Church-yard)  
 Burgis, T. Great Tay, gardener. (Simpson, Artillery-lane)  
 Brewer, W. Bristol, tea-dealer. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's-inn)  
 Damber, W. Chowley, muslin-manufacturer. (Edge, Temple)  
 Booty, W. Hepworth, seed-merchant. (Egerton, Gray's-inn)  
 Bonney, W. Liverpool, soap-boiler. (Freckleton, Liverpool)  
 Barry, J. Orchard-street, haberdasher. (Farrer, Lacy, and Co. Bread-street)  
 Blyth, T. Birmingham, factor. (Lewes, Ravenhurst)  
 Barnett, J. Falmouth, mercer. (Cuy, King's Arms-yard)  
 Barrett, J. King's-street, Moorfields, cabinet-maker. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon-square)  
 Buchanan, J. Sherborne-lane, merchant. (Crowder and Lavie, Frederick-place)  
 Croft, L. St. James's-st. pastry-cook. (Blomfield, Smith's-building)  
 Clowes, J. Blackrod, muslin-manufacturer. (Threlhall, Little Bolton)  
 Cooper, J. Wild-court, printer. (Berridge, Wood-street)  
 Clementson, W. Noble-street, warehouseman. (Adams and Cooke, Old Jewry)  
 Cullen, M. Liverpool, merchant. (Lace, Liverpool)  
 Cook, J. Ringwood, clothier. (Williams, Castle-street, Holborn)  
 Clappitt, J. Liverpool, shopman. (Willson, Union-street, Southwark)  
 Clark, J. Pancras-lane, tailor. (Barber, Thanet-place)  
 Cole, J. North-Tawton, maltster. (Hands, Mark-lane)  
 Cutler, M. Bedford-street, woollen-draper. (Williams, Sion College Gardens)  
 Drury, T. and R. Gilbert, Bread-street, ribbon-weavers. (Messrs. Shawe, Tudor-street)  
 De St. Croix, N. Homerton, coal-merchant. (Messrs. Dunn, Threadneedle-street)  
 Davis, T. Bristol, cheesemonger. (Edmunds, Exchequer-Office)  
 Edwards, T. Fore-street, Limehouse, victualler. (Mawley, Jealous-row)  
 Egleton, S. Leonard-street, Stationer. (Hudson, Winkworth-buildings)  
 Fallon, A. Liverpool, merchant. (Elfmere, Liverpool)  
 Fetch, J. Elbow-lane, wine-merchant. (Vandercorne, Bush-lane)  
 Fintay, A. Castle-st. Oxford-road, linen-draper. (Loxley, Cheap-side)  
 Groom, J. Chiswell-street, stable-keeper. (J. and S. Pullen, Fore-street)  
 Goldsmith, N. Thavies-Inn, merchant. (Willett and Annesley, Finsbury-square)  
 Griffiths, V. Pater-noster Row, printer. (Davies, Lothbury)  
 Giles, J. Frome-Selwood, brandy-merchant. (Dyne, Serjeant's-inn)  
 Hilder, G. Bocking, shop-keeper. (Smith and Lawson, Great St. Helen's)

Howell, R. Pancras-lane, warehouseman. (Lloyd, Thavies-inn)  
 Hadden, S. Oxford-street, haberdasher. (Smith and Tilson, St. Paul's Church-yard)  
 Hemingway, J. Royton, fusian-manufacturer. (Ellis, Curstitor-street)  
 Hart, R. Coppull, cotton-manufacturer. (Hodgson, Chancery-lane)  
 Johnson, J. York, grocer. (Allen & Exley, Furnival's-inn)  
 Joseph, L. Mansell-street, jeweller. (Howard, Jewry-street)  
 Jones, J. Laguer Forge, iron-master. (R. Griffiths, Lincoln's-inn)  
 Jackson, D. Charles-st. Southwark, needlemaker. (Speck, St. John, Southwark)  
 Kirkman, J. Kirkdale, merchant. (Battye, Chancery-lane)  
 Kenyon, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Lace, Liverpool)  
 Knowles, P. Manchester, alehouse keeper. (Ellis, Curstitor-st.)  
 Long, J. Portsea, mariner. (Willett and Annesley, Finsbury-square)  
 Gainsford, Malden, Essex, (Ireland, Staple's-inn)  
 Le Livre, A. Finch-lane, merchant. (Smith and Lawson, Great St. Helen's)  
 Lowe, H. Liverpool, hardwareman. (Blackstock, Temple)  
 M'Ulwham, J. Fore-st. builder. (Hall, Bucklerbury)  
 Martin, S. and W. Holland, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers. (Buckworth and Chippendale, Manchester)  
 Merrick, J. & S. Hawkins, Mark-lane, merchants. (Messrs. Willis, Warrford-court)  
 Mills, T. Moorecroft Wood, cloth-manufacturer. (Foulkes, Hart-street, Bloomsbury)  
 Merley, R. Claxton, tanner. (Pennington and Bell, Temple)  
 Mason, H. Baldock, baker. (Clennell, Staple's-inn)  
 Martin, W. Bristol, porter & cyder merchant. (Edmunds, Exchequer-office)  
 Maitland, R. Bishopsgate-st. merchant. (Wilson, Temple)  
 Maitland, J. J. Lime-st. merchant. (Forbes, Ely-place)  
 Newstead, T. York, confectioner. (Pennington and Bell, Temple)  
 Nicholson, M. Howden, grocer. (Spofforth, jun. and Peirson, Howden)  
 Owen, W. Haymarket, shoemaker. (Bourn and Curtoen, New-inn)  
 Onions, W. Manchester, porter merchant. (Price, Wolverhampton)  
 Pourtales, A. P. and A. G. Broad-street-build. merchants. (Nicholls and Nettlehip, Queen-street, Cheap-side)  
 Potter, G. Charing-cr. haberdasher. (Walton, Grocers-hall)  
 Prickett, R. Lancaster, merchant.  
 Pendrid, J. Willingborough, shoe-maker. (Hodson, Willingborough)  
 Patience, J. T. Bishopsgate-street, carpenter. (Collins and Reynolds, Spital-square)  
 Platt, J. jun. and H. B. Platt, Wigan, linen-manufacturers. (Baldwin, Wigan)  
 Pye, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Thompson, jun. Liverpool)  
 Pierce, J. Chippenham, grocer. (Broome and Finnerger, Gray's-inn)  
 Roberts, W. St. Clement's, Cornwall, shopkeeper. (Warren, Truro)  
 Raynes, M. Finsbury-square, merchant. (Williams, Sion College gardens)  
 Ross, A. Minorities, merchant. (Loxley, Cheap-side)  
 Richardson, R. Corporation-row, merchant. (Smart, Norfolk-street)  
 Sweatman, W. Bristol, linen-draper. (Lewis, Gray's-inn)  
 St. Croix, N. Homerton, coal-merchant. (Dunn and Dunn, Threadneedle-street)



Shalleroffs, W. Fleet-str. hatter. (Batchelor, Clements-inn.)  
 Smith, G. Lovell's-co. wine-merchant. (Wadefon, Hardy,  
 and Harlow, Aulin-friars.)  
 Simpson, W. T. and G. Townshend, Leicester, hosiery.  
 (Heyrick, Leicester.)  
 Slaughter, A. Norwich, cotton-manufacturer. (Johnston,  
 Queen-square.)  
 Turner, T. Greville-str. ironmonger. (Taylor, Holborn-co.)  
 Taylor, J. Maiden-lane, weaver. (Mawley, Jealous-row.)  
 Turner, G. Whittingham, cotton-manufacturer. (Strait-  
 sant, Preston.)  
 Tetley, J. Leeds, brandy-merchant. (Dyneley, Bell, and  
 Dyneley, Gray's-inn.)  
 Thompson, C. Manchester, liquor-merchant. (Wright  
 and Bovel, Lincoln's-inn.)  
 White, T. Pactan, miller. (Gregson and Smart, Angel-co.)  
 Wheatherstone, J. Catherine's-lane, baker. (Ledwich,  
 Queenhythe.)  
 Wilton, W. Nine-Elms, leatherfeller. (Toulmin and  
 Dixon, Walbrook.)  
 Wood, W. Finsbury-square, merchant. (Williams, Sion  
 College gardens.)  
 Wood, L. Bolton, cotton-manufacturer. (Meddowcroft,  
 Gray's-inn.)  
 Whitaker, W. Preston, fustian-manufacturer. (Windle,  
 Bartlett's-buildings.)  
 Watkins, T. Perthre Mill, miller. (Lyon and Collier,  
 Bedford-row.)  
 Yates, W. Little Guildford-street, hat manufacturer.  
 (Fairbank, Ely-place.)  
 Young, J. Beulcoates, apothecary. (Egerton, Gray's-inn.)

#### DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Anthill, W. Norwich, apothecary, Feb. 5.  
 Abel, W. sen. Leicester, parchment-maker, March 4.  
 Bartlett, J. New Ormond-street, mariner, Feb. 14.  
 Bailey, G. Manchester, timber-merchant, Feb. 20.  
 Burdon, W. Chatham-place, scrivener, March 4.  
 Bennett, S. Manchester, grocer, March 7. (final.)  
 Bigland, R. Frocester, cheese-factor, April 29.  
 Baker, S. Tabernacle-square, brick-maker, March 11.  
 Chambers, R. Salford, brewer, March 3.  
 Cave, T. Rawleigh Place, merchant, Feb. 19.  
 Charleton, P. Newcastle, linen-draper, Feb. 24.  
 Cox, J. and F. Hellick, New-street, Crutched-friars, mer-  
 chants, Feb. 24.  
 Cardwell, J. Preston, tallow-chandler, March 3.  
 Clapp, C. Exeter, ironmonger, March 8.  
 Cowley and Field, Basinghall-str. Blackwell-hall factors,  
 March 4.  
 Cowen, R. Love-lane, wine-merchant, March 25.  
 Dickson, Wm. Stamford, linen-draper, Feb. 4.  
 Elton, J. Walford, breeches maker, April 5.  
 Fry, G. Tottenham-court road, hawker, Feb. 25.  
 Fisher, R. Whitney, blanket weaver, Feb. 21.  
 Fisher, J. Peterborough, grocer, April 29.

Emby and Crout, Ludgate-street, haberdashers, April 29.  
 Gibbons, J. Coventry, soap boiler, March 4.  
 Grellier, J. H. and W. Nicholls, Crown-street, feather and  
 fringe manufacturers, March 11.  
 Green, T. Upper Thames-street, ironmonger, March 4.  
 Hill, M. Manchester, cotton-spinner, Feb. 13.  
 Higgins, T. Throgmorton-street, merchant, Feb. 18.  
 Harris, F. Leominster, bookseller, Feb. 22.  
 Horsfield, T. Preston, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 28.  
 Humphreys, M. Lothbury, factor, March 1.  
 Halsewood, T. J. Bridgnorth, grocer, March 10.  
 Isaacs, E. L. Bury-street, merchant, Feb. 25.  
 Kerrod, J. Hackney, bricklayer, Feb. 26.  
 Kemble, S. and W. Spens, Norfolk-street, merchants, Feb. 25.  
 Lawton, S. Rotherhithe, ship-carver, Feb. 15.  
 Longman and Broderip, Cheap-side, musical instrument  
 makers, May 28.  
 Matthew, J. M. Craven-street, broker, Feb. 22.  
 Mannall, J. Colchester, ginger-bread baker, Feb. 24.  
 Mean, M. Royton, innholder, Feb. 11.  
 Mitchell, C. Lombard-street, merchant, March 1.  
 Marshall, R. King's Lynn, bookseller, March 7.  
 Morgan, R. B. Birmingham, button-maker, March 10.  
 Nunes, J. J. Goswell-street, merchant, March 4.  
 Orchard, Jos. Copenhagen-house, victualler, Feb. 1.  
 Ponting, E. Wigmore-street, glazier, Feb. 22.  
 Parker, J. Chancery-lane, cotton manufacturer, March 8.  
 Parlett, J. West Smithfield, grocer, March 15.  
 Parsons, S. M. Culmstock, mercer, March 5.  
 Platton, R. St. John's square, coach-master, April 5.  
 Poyzer, B. Budge-row, chocolate manufacturer, March 18.  
 Richards, J. Truro, shop-keeper, Feb. 18.  
 Reith, C. Holborn hill, linen-draper, March 15.  
 Roberts, J. Bishopgate-street, upholsterer, April 29.  
 Slater, Ed. and Moffat Horne, Well-str. glass manufacturers,  
 Feb. 18.  
 Scroggs, S. S. and J. Prentice, Little Warner-str. Feb. 22.  
 Smith, R. Streatham, and C. Smith, Croydon, brewers,  
 March 1.  
 Smith, F. Grosvenor-street, tailor, March 1.  
 Sampson, J. Bartholomew Close, jeweller, March 28.  
 Stacy, T. Tooley-street, oil and colourman, March 4.  
 Sinclair, W. Ratcliffe Highway, tallow chandler, March 8.  
 Schmiding, J. F. Miles-lane, merchant, March 1.  
 Sharpe, E. and W. Gilson, Holborn, ornamental composi-  
 tion chimney manufacturers, April 8. (final.)  
 Thorborn, J. Hallifax, linen-draper, Feb. 11.  
 Turner, W. Surrey road, scrivener, Feb. 15.  
 Taylor, J. Cheap-side, hardwareman, March 19.  
 Upton, R. Walcot, carpenter, March 5.  
 Vivian, G. Truro, porter merchant, March 11.  
 Webb, T. Hackney, carpenter, Feb. 25.  
 Wilton, R. Dudley, draper, Feb. 18.  
 Weston, H. Fore-street, corn-chandler, March 14.  
 Wollaston & Upjohn, Holborn-bridge, distillers, March 4.  
 Williams, W. Burford, corn-factor, March 15.  
 Wheldale, J. Helbeach, broker, March 13. (final.)

## LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

*Account of Diseases in an Eastern District of London, from the 20th of January to the 20th of February.*

#### ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.		No. of Cases.
<b>TYPHUS</b> mitior	4	Hæmorrhoids	3
Peripneumonia notha	10	Hepatitis Chronica	1
Pleurisy	3	Enuresis	1
Catarrh	5	Menorrhagia	4
Acute Rheumatism	3	Amenorrhœa	5
		Fluor Albus	4

#### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough	19
Dyspnœa	10
Cough with Dyspnœa	23
Paraphronia	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis	4
Hæmoptoe	3
Pleurodyne	2
Hydrothorax	4
Palpitatio	3
Gastrodynia	3
Nausea	2
Vomitus	3
Dyspepsia	6
Hypochondriasis	3
Diarrhœa	6
Enteodynia	4
	4

Ascites	3
Anasarca	4
Hemiplegia	2
Epilepsy	1
Hysteria	4
Scrophula	3
Chronic Rheumatism	20

#### PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Low Fever	3
Menorrhagia lochialis	5
Mastodynia	7

#### INFANTILE DISEASES.

Hooping-Cough	3
Ophthalmia	2
Convulsio	1
Dentition	3
Diarrhœa	4
	The

The great severity of the cold and the long continuance of easterly and north-easterly winds have occasioned the continuance or return of pneumonic complaints. The number of coughs and colds has been increased, and the symptoms, in many cases, have been aggravated by

the state of the weather. The number of contagious diseases has, however, been diminished. The cases of chronic rheumatism have increased in number, as appears by the list, and many of these have proved very obstinate.

## INCIDENTS, AND MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*Jan. 28.* A violent storm of wind entirely destroyed the remains of King John's Castle, at Old-Ford near Bow. This ancient pile was built in 1203, and was the residence of King John. It was first mutilated during the civil wars of Charles I. About thirty years ago the chapel fell; and ten years afterwards two wings tumbled down; it is now levelled. Several curious coins, &c. have been discovered among the ruins.

*Feb. 1.* An association of hotel, coffee-house, and tavern-keepers has recently been formed for remedying the several abuses incident to them as a body, in consequence of the continual depredations committed upon them by persons who assume the character of gentlemen, and who contract debts which they have no probable means of discharging. It is also an object of this association to attempt to eradicate those domestic inconveniences, which the trade as well as the public at large experience from the improper conduct of servants in general. For these and other purposes, they have established an office at No. 8, Holywell-street, Strand.

*Feb. 12.* From a statement advertised this day, it appears that since the establishment of the SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY, in 1785, they have distributed 131,826 spelling-books, 31,398 testaments, and 6244 bibles; which have been disposed of to 1516 schools, containing about 156,490 scholars. It also appears from the Society's Reports, that the important benefits of these schools are now generally felt and expressed in most parts of the kingdom; yet the expences of this society for last year have exceeded the income by 119l. 11s. 3d. In consequence of which fresh subscriptions are earnestly requested.

*Married.]* Mr. Sealey Fourdrinier, of Lombard-street, to Miss Pounall, of Islington.

At St. Ann's, Westminster, Mr. John Soward, of Wardour-street, herald painter, to Miss Jane Kernot, youngest daughter of W. Kernot, esq. of Winchester.

At Kingston, George Harding, esq. to Miss Champion, only daughter of Richard Champion, esq. of Kingston.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. B. Dean, esq. to Miss Hudson.

Thomas Peake, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Budger, of Tottenham.

At St. Saviour's, Southwark, Mr. Edmunds, surveyor, to Miss Pearson, only daughter of W. Pearson, esq. of Newington Butts.

Mr. Whaley, the celebrated pedestrian, to the Hon. Miss Lawless, sister to Lord Cloncurry.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Caleb Whitefoord, esq. to Miss Sydney.

Lieut. Col. Robert Craufurd, to Miss Holland, daughter of Henry Holland, esq. of Sloane-street.

Lieut. O'Neil, of the 17th regiment of foot, to Miss A. Willim, of Delahay-street, Westminster.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. George Mensforth, of the 81st infantry, to Miss Elizabeth Cole, of Upper Mary-le-bone street.

At Kensington, Mr. D. Leighton, to Miss E. Sewell, both of Brompton.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Joseph Mortimer, esq. to Miss Caroline Beddingfield.

In the King's road, Chelsea, Mr. C. Hempel, to Miss Hornby.

The Rev. T. Andrews, L. L. B. to Miss Forster, of Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.

The Rev. A. Faulknor, to Miss H. Spry, daughter of Lieutenant-General Spry.

*Died.]* At Blackheath, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Duval.

In Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, aged 28, Dr. John Miers Lettsom, eldest son of Dr. Lettsom.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the Marchioness of Bute.

In Albemarle-street, Lord Lilford, formerly Mr. Powys. Whilst a commoner, Lord Lilford was generally considered as one of the most respectable of the independent country members of the lower house; he voted almost uniformly in opposition to the court interest; latterly he espoused the side of the alarmists, and for this, and his support of the war, he is supposed to have been advanced to the peerage.

At Richmond, aged 81, Mrs. Jane Nicholls.

In Bond-street, Mr. Wm. Pritchard.

At Sadler's-Hall, Cheapside, aged 73, Mr. Wm. Pritchard.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Blunt, relict of J. Blunt, esq. of Horsham.

In King-street, Cheapside, at his brother's house, John Sowden, esq. of Kendall, Westmoreland.

At Hackney, Thomas Flight, esq.

At Kensington Palace, aged 16, Mr. C. Wynyard, son of the late Lieutenant-General Wynyard.

At Pimlico, Mr. Wm. Wallace.

At Kensington-Palace, Miss F. Stephens.

At the Spa Gardens, Bermondsey, aged 79, Mr. Thomas Keyse; more than 30 years



years proprietor of that place; his paintings have been universally admired.

In Goodman's-fields, Mr. A. DeMattos Mocatta; he was one of the richest Jews in England, having amassed immense wealth by his own industry. He bequeathed 200 guineas to be divided amongst three men, whom he appointed to watch his grave, day and night, for the period of twelve months.

At Somerset-place, Mrs. Mary de la Garde, formerly of the island of Jersey.

In Chesterfield-street, May-fair, Mrs. Barker, sister of Lady Lucas; her death was occasioned by the melancholy accident of her clothes having caught the flames in consequence of her falling asleep near the fire.

Mrs. Bellamy, wife of Mr. Bellamy, of the House of Commons.

At her house at Hackney, aged 79, Mrs. Wakefield, relict of the Rev. George Wakefield, minister of Richmond, in Surry; mother to the Rev. T. Wakefield, minister of Richmond; of Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, a prisoner in Dorchester goal, and of three other surviving sons.

Mrs. Incedon, wife of Mr. Incedon, of Covent-Garden Theatre.

In Wimpole-street, the Honorable Mrs. Hamilton, widow of the late Hon. and Rev. Mr. George Hamilton, brother of the late Earl of Abercorn.

In Durham-place, Chelsea, Matthew Squire, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the Hon. W. Fortescue, third son of the Earl of Fortescue.

In Piccadilly, Miss Fitzpatrick, daughter of the Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick.

In Wimpole-street, Mrs. Nicolas, wife of Robert Nicolas, esq. of Ashton-Keynes, Wilts, and sixth daughter of the late Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, Mr. Ellis; his death was occasioned by an inward injury, which he received from the pressing of the crowd in the House of Commons on the night of the debate on the subject of peace.

In Quebec-street, Oxford-street, Mr. Wale, apothecary.

At Islington, Mrs. Brazier, wife of John Brazier, esq. of Cooper's-Row, Tower-hill.

In Dartmouth-street, Westminster, aged 82, Mrs. Pilliner.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, Mrs. Adams, wife of W. Adams, esq. barrister, and sister to Lord Keith; in her mind and manners was combined all that is estimable, endearing, and exemplary in the female character.

In Manor-street, Chelsea, aged 73, Mr. James Belfon, ship-broker; formerly the well-known captain and owner of the Charles Sharp West-Indiaman, trading to St. Vincent's and Nevis. Few men had a more extensive knowledge of maritime and commercial affairs. To a mind well stored with literature, he joined the most conciliating manners. Sympathy and benevolence were the tenants of his bosom through a long life; to

this, with many a sigh and tear, the widow, and the fatherless in particular, will long bear a testimony.

At his house, in Great George-street, Westminster, aged 72, the Right Rev. John Warren, D. D. Bishop of Bangor. His lordship received his education at Sudbury, from whence he removed to Caius College in Cambridge, and on the expiration of his term, was patronized by Dr. Mawson, Bishop of Ely, to whom he became domestic chaplain, and by his skill and sagacity, having greatly improved the revenues of the see, in return for this important service he had conferred on him successively the rectories of Leverington, Sutton, and Mepal, in the Isle of Ely, Snalewell in Cambridgeshire, sinecure rectory of Elm cum Emneth in Norfolk, and the vicarage of Wisbeach, St. Peter's, with the Chapel of St. Mary annexed; from whence, in 1779, he was promoted to the see of St. David's, and in 1783, translated to that of Bangor. His lordship in April 1777, married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Henry Southwell, esq. of Wisbech, by Frances his wife, sister of Matthew Wyldbore, esq. deceased, lately member in parliament for Peterborough, by whom he had no issue. A certain very extraordinary and well-known incident in his life, and the deaths of his brother Dr. Warren, a celebrated physician, and of the late Lord Chief Justice Eyre, (who married the sister of the Bishop's lady,) and with whom he was connected by ties of the most exalted friendship, are supposed to have preyed on the Bishop's spirits, and cut the thread of a most valuable life earlier than might have been expected in a man of sound stamina, and singular temperance. His lordship's remains were interred in Westminster-Abbey.

[Additional particulars relative to Mr. George Steevens, whose death was mentioned in page 84 of our last.]

[Though Mr. Steevens is known rather as a Commentator, than as an Original Writer, yet, when the works which he illustrated, the learning, sagacity, taste, and general knowledge which he brought to the task, and the success which crowned his labours, are considered, it would be an act of injustice to refuse him a place among the most literary characters of the age. Mr. Steevens possessed that knowledge which qualified him, in a superior degree, for the illustration of Shakspeare; and without which the utmost critical acumen would have proved abortive. He had, in short, studied the age of Shakspeare, and had employed his persevering industry, in becoming acquainted with the writings, manners, and laws of that period, as well as the provincial peculiarities, whether of language or custom, which prevailed in different parts of the kingdom, but more particularly in those where Shakspeare passed the early years of his life. This store of knowledge he was continually increasing, by the acquisition of the rare

rare and obsolete publications of a former age, which he spared no expence to obtain; while his critical sagacity and acute observation were employed incessantly in calling forth the hidden meanings of the great Dramatic Bard, from their covert; and consequently enlarging the display of his beauties. This advantage is evident from his last edition of Shakspeare, which contains so large a portion of new, interesting, and accumulated illustration. In the preparation of it for the press, he gave an instance of editorial activity and perseverance which is without example. To this work he devoted solely, and exclusively of all other attentions, a period of eighteen months; and during that time he left his house every morning at one o'clock, with the Hampstead patrol, and proceeded, without any consideration of the weather or the season, to his friend Mr. Isaac Read's chambers, in Barnard's Inn, where he was allowed to admit himself, and found a room prepared to receive him, with a sheet of the Shakspeare letter-press ready for correction.—There was every book which he might wish to consult, and to Mr Read he could apply, on any doubt or sudden suggestion, to a knowledge of English literature perhaps equal to his own. This nocturnal toil greatly accelerated the printing of the work; as while the printers slept the editor was awake, and thus, in less than twenty months he completed his last splendid edition of Shakspeare, in fifteen large octavo volumes—an almost incredible labour, which proved the astonishing energy and persevering powers of his mind. That Mr. Steevens contented himself with being a commentator, arose probably from the habits of his life; and his devotion to the name, with which his own will descend to the latest posterity. It is probable that many of his *Jeux d'Esprit* might be collected; there is a Poem of his in Doddsley's Annual Register, under the title of *The Frantic Lover*, which is superior to any similar production in the English language. Mr. Steevens was a classical scholar of the first order. He was equally acquainted with the Belles Lettres of Europe. He had studied history, ancient and modern, but particularly that of his own country. He possessed a strong original genius, and an abundant wit; his imagination was of every colour, and his sentiments were enlivened with the most brilliant expressions. His colloquial powers surpassed those of other men. In argument he was

uncommonly eloquent; and his eloquence was equally logical and animated. His descriptions were so true to nature, his figures were so finely sketched, of such curious selection and so happily grouped, that he might be considered as a speaking Hogarth. He would frequently, in his sportive and almost boyish humour, condescend to a degree of ribaldry but little above O'Keefe—with him, however, it lost all its coarseness, and assumed the air of classical vivacity. He was indeed too apt to catch the ridiculous, both in characters and things, and indulge an indiscreet animation wherever he found it. He scattered his wit and his humour, his gibes and his jeers, too freely around him, and they were not lost for want of gathering. Mr. Steevens possessed a very handsome fortune, which he managed with discretion, and was enabled by it to gratify his wishes, which he did without any regard to expence, in forming his distinguished collections of classical learning, literary antiquity, and the arts connected with it. His generosity also was equal to his fortune; and though he was not seen to give eleemosynary fixpences to sturdy beggars or sweepers of the crossings, few persons distributed bank-notes with more liberality; and some of his acts of pecuniary kindness might be named, which could only proceed from a mind adorned with the noblest sentiments of humanity. He possessed all the grace of exterior accomplishment, acquired at a period when civility and politeness were characteristics of a gentleman. Mr. Steevens received the first part of his education at Kingston upon Thames; he went from thence to Eton, and was afterwards a Fellow Commoner of King's College, Cambridge. He also accepted a commission in the Essex militia on its first establishment. The latter years of his life he chiefly passed at Hampstead, in unvisitable seclusion, and seldom mixed with society but in booksellers' shops, or at the Shakspeare gallery, or the morning *conversations* of Sir Joseph Banks. He has bequeathed his valuable *Shakspeare*, illustrated with near 1500 prints, to Lord Spencer; his *Hogarth* perfect, with the exception of one or two pieces, to Mr. Windham, and his correct copy of Shakspeare, with 200 guineas, to his friend Mr. Read. His library will become the property of Miss Steevens, his relation, who will possess the bulk of his fortune as residuary legatee.]

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

### WITH ALL MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties.*

[\* \* Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.]

#### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

So tremendous have been the late gales, that one vessel from Newcastle was driven to the latitude of Greenland, and another was

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obliged to circumnavigate the kingdom, and put into Falmouth.

A Dutch frigate, called the *Yager*, of thirty-six brass guns, and 300 men, lately came into

A 2

Shields



Shields harbour under jury masts. She failed from North Bergen in January, with two other frigates, whose destiny is yet unknown.

The receipts at Mr. Kemble's late benefit at Newcastle theatre amounted to 137l.

On Tuesday the 28th of January, ult. at Leadgate, in the parish of Ryton, large quantities of oats were cut; the crop is better than might have been expected from the severe and advanced state of the season. At Hedley, and other southern parts of Northumberland, oats are still standing in tolerable abundance.

*Married.]* Stephen Fenwick, esq. captain in the North York Militia, to Miss F. A. Farquharson, of Houghton. Mr. Wm. Bussey, cornfactor, to Miss Hainback, both of Yarm.

At North Shields, Mr. Tho. Matthews, butcher, to Miss Johnson.

At Haddington, Colin Maclaurin, esq. advocate, to Miss Jane Wilkie, of Rathobyres.

At Berwick, Lieut. Wm. Renwick, of the navy, to Miss Jane Davidson.

At Ayeliffe, John Boazman, to Miss Hodgson. Mr. Wm. Laidler, of Low Lights, ship-owner, to Miss Radcliffe, of North Shields.

At South Church, near Bishop's Auckland, Mr. Henderson, of Eldon, to Miss Smith, of Morden.

At Morpeth, Mr. R. Dixon, to Miss Anne Singleton.

*Died.]* At Durham, Mr. James Cawdell, many years manager of the theatres at that place, Shields, Sunderland, Scarborough, &c. His abilities were generally admired, and as an intelligent, friendly, social and facetious companion, he was almost unrivalled.

At Monkwearmouth, aged 91, Mr. Robert Walker.

At South Shields, aged 64, Mr. William Watson, common brewer.

At Fatfield, Mr. Peter Butson, who had lived 25 years in the employment of Robert Wade, esq.

At Stockton, Mrs. Busby, wife of Mr. H. Busby. Mrs. Grey, relict of the late Mr. Joseph Grey, collector of the customs there. Mrs. Simpson, widow of the late Mr. Simpson, of Ormsby, in Cleveland, York.

At Prettwick, Miss Coulter, sister of Mr. Shafroe Coulter, of Carlisle.

At Hallwefel, Mrs. Jane Lowes, widow of the late Rev. Martin Nixon, and mother of John Bell, esq. of Gallowhill.

At North Shields, Mr. Ainsley, keeper of the high light-house.

At Sunderland Mrs. Jewsey, wife of Mr. Jewsey, of the George Inn.

At Croxdale Hall, aged 77, William Salvin, esq.

At Yeavinger, Mr. Wm. Atkinson, a warm friend to agricultural improvements.

At Sunderland, Mr. Wm. Simpson, formerly of Moor-end, in Ennerdale, aged 59. He has left eleven brothers and sisters, whose ages (including his own) amounted to 640.

At Workington, Mr. Jos. Wildridge, aged

70. Mrs. Harrison, aged 86. Mr. Joseph Thompson, attorney at law, aged 54. Mrs. Ann Askew, aged 75. Mrs. Mary Oakley.

At Thirleston, near Whittingham, in an advanced age, Mr. Ralph Bolour, an eminent farmer.

At Newcastle, Mr. Robt. Jackson, cheesemonger. Mr. John Shipley. Mr. James Robinson, sen. aged 75. Mrs. Tickle. Mr. Wm. Ingham, jun. aged 18, a youth of great genius and accomplishments. Mr. Robert Hawks, late master of the ship Three Brothers of this port. Mrs. Cross, wife of Mr. John Cross. Mr. Jos. Atkinson, an officer in the Cumberland Militia. Mrs. Wallace, wife of Mr. Wallace, grocer.

At Pates Hill, near Carlisle, in the flower of her age, Miss Miles.

At Morpeth, Mr. Rob. Clarke, currier.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married.]* At Cockermouth, Mr. Jos. Sim, currier, to Miss Sarah Walker, of Dean. At Abbeyholm, Mr. John Bullman, of Fellside, to Mrs. Tordiff, of Long Newton. Mr. Mark, tanner, at Maryport, to Miss Wilkinson, of Blitterlees. Mr. Robert Huddart, of Skinburness, to Miss Sim, of Silloth. Mr. John Wood, of Baggray, to Miss Johnson, of Pelutho. Mr. Joseph Jopling, marble-cutter, in Gateshead, to Miss Watkin, of Newcastle.

At Walton, Mr. John Birkley, eldest son of Richard Birkley, of Blackburn, esq. to Miss Margaret Backhouse, of Everton.

At Temple Sowerby, Mr. Tho. Nutt, of Manchester, to Miss Hodgson, sister of Rd. Hodgson Edmondson, esq. of Acronback.

At Whitehaven, Mr. James M'Kinney, butcher, to Mrs. M'Coombe, widow. Mr. John Fothergill, mariner, to Miss Susan Pettigrew.

*Died.]* At Kelfo, the Rev. Corn. Lundie, upwards of 50 years minister of that town.

At Redhouse, near Carlisle, Mr. John Wilson.

At Lorton, near Cockermouth, the Rev. Tho. Fisher, aged 85 years, 60 of which he had held the perpetual curacies of Lorton and Embleton.

At Mill Grove, near Whitehaven, Mrs. Burrel, wife of W. P. Burrell, esq.

At Carlisle, Mr. John James. On the 33d anniversary of her marriage, Mrs. M'Melton, wife of Capt. M'Melton. Miss Jane Ferguson. In an advanced age, Mr. John Halstead. Mrs. Isabella Shelly.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Thornton, officer of Excise. Aged 71, Mr. Joseph Fletcher, supervisor of Excise. Mr. James Wilson, taylor. Mr. Jopson, aged 82. Mrs. Elizabeth Watkin. Mrs. Sarah Priestman.

At Crofton, near Carlisle, Mrs. Bewley, wife of Mr. George Bewley, aged 29.

At Netherhall, quite unexpectedly, Wm. Wood Senhouse, esq. son of Wm. Senhouse, esq. of the Grove, Barbadoes, and a commander of distinguished merit in the Royal Navy.

At

At Crosby, near Carlisle, Mr. Philip.

At Seaton, Mr. Jos. Parker, aged 84.

At Workington, Mrs. Gaff, mother of the late Jos. Gaff, esq. of Whitfield, aged 87.

At Hexham, Mr. John Donkin, brewer.

At Kendall, in an advanced age, Mr. Wm. Waugh.

At Halfot, Kirklington, Mrs. Ruth Bell.

In Pandon Bank, aged 85, Mr. Jos. Gray, one of the people called Quakers.

At Castle Sowerby, of a malignant fever, Tho. Poole, son of a very respectable farmer: on the Tuesday following, John Poole, his brother; and on the succeeding Thursday, Thomas Poole, the father, of the same disorder.

At Longburgh, near Carlisle, Mrs. Mary Blaylock, aged 88.

At West Newton, Mrs. Isabella Turner.

At Caldbeck, Mr. Christ. Fleming, innholder.

At Lamplugh, aged 82, Mrs. Hannah Coulter, widow.

At St. Bees, Mr. Tho. Cowman, aged 85.

At Whitehaven, Mr. David Dickenson, a very eminent house-carpenter. Mr. J. Hamilton, an Irish gentleman. He was in high spirits a few minutes before, and supped with his usual appetite; also suddenly, Mr. Wm. Briggs, shoemaker. Aged 85, Mrs. Ann Bowman. Mrs. Eliz. Dixon, aged 79. Mrs. Margaret M'Cloud, aged 72. Mrs. Thompson, widow. In an advanced age, Mr. John Wilson.

At Kendal, Mr. John Soudon, manufacturer.

At Haycastle, near Dissington, Mr. L. Carter, miller.

At Wigton, in the prime of life, Miss S. Dand, daughter of Mr. John Dand, formerly of Church Hill, whose wife died on the 26th of December.

At Crofs House, Millom, Mr. Wm. Hunter, aged 71.

At Rigg, in the parish of Gratney, Mrs. Jannet Rome, a maiden lady, far advanced in age.

At Stanwix, near Carlisle, aged 80, Mrs. Eliz. Graham, widow of the Rev. Mr. Graham.

At Birdby, aged 53, Mrs. Hebson, wife of J. Hebson, of Carlisle.

At Whitehaven, aged 62, Mrs. Hannay, wife of Mr. Wm. Hannay. Mrs. Rothery, relict of the late Capt. Rothery, of the Wells. Aged 73, Mrs. Partis, relict of the late Tho. Partis. Suddenly in an advanced age, Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. Pearson, smith. Mrs. Welsh, widow, of Sandhill-lane. Dr. Waite, a native of Newtown, near Carlisle, and for many years an eminent physician in Dublin. In an advanced age, Mr. Pane, shipwright. Mrs. Grindall. Mrs. Grainger. In an advanced age, Mr. Patrick, cooper.

At Howgate, in Frizington, Mrs. Esther Southward, aged 35. She expired in a moment, whilst spinning.

At Maryport, Mrs. Mary Bell, wife of Mr. R. Bell.

#### YORKSHIRE.

Three samples of bread were produced at the late York sessions, two of which were of a mixture of ground and whole rice, with wheat flour; and the third of barley and wheat. They were all approved of as good bread, though the preference was given to flour and whole rice, one pound of which is found by experiment to supply, in point of nutriment, 8lbs. of flour.

It is in contemplation to improve the navigation of the Humber, by erecting a proper light-house at Stallingborough.

The late floods have formed a new channel for the river Trent, at a place called Burton Ferry, and instead of its former circuitous course, it now runs in nearly a direct line, making all the towns about Gainsborough on its banks, nearer by five miles than before.

*Married.*] At Statford, near Doncaster, Mr. Townsend, to Miss Robinson, of Lincoln. Mr. Michael Duke, of York, to Miss Skepper, of Easingwold. Mr. Alex. Mackenzie, of Sheffield, to Miss Bell, of Grimsthorpe.

At Whitby, Dan. Smallpage, esq. to Mrs. Holt, widow of the late Tho. Holt, esq. Mr. Knox, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Ellerby, both of that place. Wm. Danver, esq. of Doncaster, captain in the 40th regt. of foot, to Miss Mary Georgiana Kinder, daughter of J. Kinder, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row, London. Mr. Rich. Fawcett, jun. of Bradford, woolstapler, to Miss Smith, daughter of Jos. Smith, of Wilsden.

Mr. Wm. Henlock, to Miss Bowles, both of Knaresborough.

At Wakefield, Mr. Wm. Linfitt, woolstapler, to Miss Denby, of Glenworth, in Lincolnshire. Mr. Gill, bookseller, to Miss Parker, of Huddersfield.

At Leeds, Mr. Paul to Miss Grainger, Mr. Sigston, to Miss E. Teale. Mr. Ebenezer Martin, of Woodside, to Miss Teale, daughter of Mr. Teale, brazier.

At Hull, Mr. Rd. Wallis, gunsmith, to Miss Ann Horsman, of Thurston. Tho. Hesseden, esq. of Ferrisby, to Miss Baker.

At Birstall, Mr. Wm. Frith, of Roberttown, methodist preacher, to Miss Hannah Dawson.

*Died.*] At York, Mrs. Shipton, aged 85. Mr. Tho. Gray, officer of the customs at York. Miss Susan Bagge, a maiden lady. Thomas Lee, esq. formerly a merchant at Leeds. Mr. Martin Croft, aged 69. Mrs. Ware, aged 71. Mrs. Cantley, wife of the Rev. Mr. Cantley, of Moulsoe, Bucks, aged 30. Aged 48, Mr. Forbisher, bookseller, and one of the common councilmen of that city.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Linden, wife of Mr. Linden.



Linden, maltster. Mrs. Langton, wife of Mr. Langton. Mr. Joseph Hawkesbury, merchant. Mr. Autt, merchant. Mr. Rd. Hoytstop, wine-merchant.

At Longley, near Sheffield, Mr. Kenyon Parker, attorney at law. Miss Drabble, daughter of Mr. Drabble, of Sheffield.

At Darlington, aged 82, Robt. Westall, esq.

At Wetherby, suddenly, Mr. Smith, post-master.

At Pennington-hall, the seat of James Hilton, esq. where he had been a faithful servant, as husbandman, 47 years, Rich. Rutter, aged 82; his savings, at six pounds a year, amounted to several hundred pounds.

At Pocklington, Mrs. Clubeley.

At Ripon, in the 101st year of his age, much respected, Mr. Wm. Fenteman, formerly an eminent farmer.

At Bridlington, aged 107, Mrs. Jane Lovell, widow. Aged 70, Mr. Tho. Scott, of Carthorpe.

At Caverly, Mrs. Travis, relict of the late Rev. David Travis, formerly of Snape, in Suffolk.

At Leeds, Mr. Joshua Jefferson, formerly a cloth-dresser, at Leeds. Rev. Rob. Field, A. M. curate of Chapel Allerton, near Leeds. Aged 88, Mrs. Wintringham, of Adwickloftreet, near Doncaster. Mr. Tho. Fletcher, butcher. Mr. John Stables, farmer, at Micklefield.

At Knareborough, Mrs. Dent, wife of Mr. Dent, surgeon. Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. John Clarke, of Dudley Hill, near Bradford.

At Smylett Hall, near Pocklington, Mr. Rd. Fatherby, aged 88.

At Hull, Mr. Faulding, surgeon, aged 40. Dr. Hunter, an eminent physician, whose death was occasioned by a putrid fever, caught in his diligent attendance on the duties of his profession.

Mr. John Daltry, cooper and spirit merchant. Mr. John Ashworth, of Elland, corn-dealer. Mrs. Faulding, wife of Mr. Faulding, surgeon. Mrs. Staniland, wife of Capt. John Staniland, of Selby. Suddenly, at her mother's house, Mrs. G. Caddy, aged 62.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Edw. Mirfield, aged 67. Mr. Newby, of Skercoat-green, near Halifax, merchant.

At Harrington, Mrs. Maire, wife of Henry Maire, esq.

At Northallerton, aged 80, Mrs. Wilkin, relict of the late Mr. John Wilkin. Mrs. Elstone, relict of the late Mr. Elstone, of York.

At Whitby, Mr. Wm. Teafdale, an eminent surgeon.

#### LANCASHIRE.

The following goods were imported into Liverpool from the West Indies, in the course of last year, viz. Sugar 51,380 hog-

sheads, 7,524 tierces, 4,207 barrels. Rum 5,171 hogsheads. Cotton 45,234 bales. Cocoa 1,992 casks, and 5,607 bags. Coffee 20,432 casks, 18,187 bags.

A cotton-mill at Rainow, near Macclesfield, was totally destroyed by fire a few days ago.

It is computed that since the commencement of the war, this county has supplied between 60 and 70 thousand men to the army and navy.

At Macclesfield, on Monday the 3d instant, several hundreds of poor labouring men entered the market, and forcibly took possession of large quantities of grain and potatoes, which they distributed in small quantities, at very reduced prices. They were dispersed in the evening by the military.

At Stockport also, and at Ashton-under-Lyne, mobs have assembled. At the latter place, a large body of men and women seized all the flour and meal in the town, which they sold at inferior prices amongst themselves. The Ashton volunteers being called out, a rencontre took place, but the impetuosity of the mob obliged the latter to retreat with precipitation. Eighteen of the rioters have since been committed.

Mr. Wright, of Liverpool, in a letter to the chief acting magistrate of Manchester, which he requires should be published, states the arrival (at Liverpool) of one vessel from New York with 1600 barrels of wheat flour; that two others of 7000 barrels were on their passage, and that very considerable shipments of corn were to take place in various ports of America for this country. There were many ships on their passage from the Baltic, one of which in particular had one thousand tons of wheat on board.

*Married.*] Col. Brooke, of the 20th regt. eldest son of Sir Sam. Brooke, of Beaumaris, to Miss Grimshaw, of Preston.

At Preston, Mr. John Wheeler, printer, of Manchester, to Miss Serjeant, of Preston.

At Dean, the Rev. Tho. Hayes, curate of West Houghton and New Church, and chaplain to the Bishop of Chester, to Miss Hannah Whittle, of Ormskirk.

Mr. Platt, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miss E. Neale, of Ulverston.

At Manchester, Mr. Luke Howarth, to Miss Ann Andrew. Mr. Sam. Lingard, of Manchester, to Miss Slater, of Liverpool.

At Lindale, in Cartmel, Mr. James Newby, of Wallhook, to Miss Taylor, of Barber-green.

At Liverpool, Mr. J. Bell, teacher, to Miss Graham, of Manchester. Mr. Ormandy, bookseller, to Miss Mulby, of West Kirby. Mr. Irving, merchant, to Miss Mary Blackburn.

*Died.*] At little Harwood, aged 83, Mr. Giles Haworth, who had been 66 years gardener to J. Clayton, esq. of that place.

At Manchester, Jos. Atkinson, merchant and manufacturer, a quaker.

At

At Failsworth, Eliz. Etchefs, aged 88 years, she was grandmother and great-grandmother of 150 children.

At Leigh, James Taylor, esq. deputy clerk of the peace for Lancashire.

At Edgely, aged 83, Mrs. Townsend, mother of Mr. Townsend, of Manchester, merchant.

At Halliwell, near Bolton, Widow Simkin: she enjoyed good health during her whole life, and retained all her faculties to the last moment.

At Prescott, Captain James.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Proctor. Mrs. Houfman. Mr. James Bland, brazier. Joseph Wellis, tea-dealer. Mr. Wm. Russell, aged 90.

At Acres Barn, near Manchester, Mr. John Seddon; a man universally and very justly respected.

At Shine, near Lancaster, Mrs. Greenhow.

At Glasson, near Lancaster, Mrs. Keen, who was left well in bed by her husband in the morning, and soon after found dead.

At Preston, Mrs. Bolton, wife of George Bolton, esq.

Aged 49, Wm. Banks, esq. of Winstanley Hall, near Wigan, in whom the unlettered and indigent found an instructor and a beneficent comforter.

At Stockton, Mrs. Langstaff, relict of the late Mr. Langstaff, surgeon.

Mr. Robt. Gilchrist, a well known vender of wored at the Scale de Crofs, Newcastle.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Colquitt, aged 81 years. Aged 24, Mrs. Farrer, wife of Mr. J. Farrer, merchant: she was by profession a quaker, virtuous and amiable in her manners, and possessing a mind well stored with those better qualities which embellish human life, and leave an impression of worth far greater than our tribute to her memory can produce.

Mr. Grew, formerly an eminent brass-founder in Birmingham.

In the Liverpool coach, about two miles from thence, without any previous indisposition, Mr. Garner, of Greengate, Salford, aged 70.

Mr. Alex. Tatton, printer, aged 60.

At Clithero, Mr. Tho. Haldron.

*The following sudden Deaths have occurred in a small township in the Parish of Cartmell, viz.*

At Lindale, of an apopleptic stroke, after attending divine service, Mr. Tho. Bainbridge, aged 88, father of Mr. T. Bainbridge, of Liverpool. Mrs. Esther Slater, wife of John Slater, esq. of Newton, who was found dead in her bed. When dressing to attend the funeral of the latter, Mrs. F. Carter, wife of Mr. P. Carter. Also, after a short illness, Mrs. Askew, wife of Mr. Tho. Askew, officer of the customs.

#### CHESHIRE.

The corporation of Chester, as an inducement to farmers and others to bring corn to market, have taken off the mayor's toll on all grain for three months. The same has been done at Bath, and some other places.

A hen, the property of Mr. Wm. Stanley, publican at Stockport, having lately been accidentally shut up in an oaken press, existed in confinement nine weeks 4 days without food. She was reduced from 4lbs. to less than 12 ounces weight, but is now in perfect health.

*Married.*] At Wrexham, Mr. Thomas Weaver, of Golborn Bridge, aged 53, to Miss Tunn, of Bodnock, aged 17.

At Witton, near Northwich, Mr. J. Ellison, of Northwich, to Miss Ann Stubbs, of Witton.

At Chester, Lieut. Buckley, of the 8th regt. of foot, to Miss Hannah Hottage.

Mr. Tho. Vaughan, of Farndon, to Miss Newell.

Mr. Stanford, of Chorlton, to Miss Ellis, of Chester.

At Stockport, Mr. Jos. Mills, of Manchester, to Miss Jane Goddard, of Norbury.

John Leigh, esq. of Woodhead, to Miss H. Hill, daughter of the Rev. Rt. Hill, of Hough, and niece of Sir Richard Hill, bart.

The Rev. Tho. Weaver, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Roberts, of Kidderminster.

At Frodsham, John Codborne, esq. to Miss A. F. Boydell, of Trevallyn Hall.

At Gresford, Mr. Tho. Botfield, jun. of Ditton, to Miss Lucy Skelhorn, of Summer Hell.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mr. Lewis, pawnbroker. Mr. Allen, Foregate-street. Mr. Tho. Bostock, son of Mr. Bostock, of Halton. Miss Furber. Mrs. Smith, wife of Alderman Smith. Suddenly, while toasting some cheese for supper, Mrs. Coppack, wife of Mr. Coppack, pawnbroker. Mrs. Bennett, of Smith's walk. Mrs. Turnbull.

At Macclesfield, aged 81, Mr. Tho. Frost, father of Mr. L. Frost, of Liverpool.

At Horsfegreen, in an advanced age, Mr. Hanmer, sen. he was benevolent to the poor, a sincere friend, and an honest man.

At Newton, Tho. Marsden, esq. formerly a banker of Chester.

At Stockport, Mrs. Brown, widow of the late Mr. J. Brown.

At Liscard, aged 105, Tho. Colton.

Near Altrincham, aged 39, Mr. Edw. Kenyon, son of the late Marsden Kenyon, esq. of Manchester.

Mrs. Crump, mother of Messrs. G. and J. Crump, attornies, at Liverpool, aged 60.

At Dunham Massey, Mr. Peter Hodgkinson, aged 88.

At Aldford, near Chester, aged 88, Mr. Tho. Palin.



## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Ashbourne, Mr. Tomlinson, skinner and fellmonger, to Miss Richards. Mr. T. White, of Winster, to Miss Langstaff, of Andover, Hants.

At Longford, Mr. John Fearn, of Rodfley, to Miss Ride, of Edlafton.

*Died.*] At Derby, Mr. Jos. Broughton, aged 54. Mr. John Worth, aged 67.

At Spondon, aged 19, Mr. James Osborne.

At Whittingham, suddenly, Mr. John Thorpe: he was walking, in company with a neighbour, to attend a funeral, and being seized with a fit of apoplexy, fell down, and soon after expired. Mr. John Newham, aged 72.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Master JOSEPH BENNETT, aged 15, of the Rev. J. Blanchard's academy, Nottingham, has had a pair of Adams's twelve inch globes awarded him by the conductors of the Monthly Preceptors, for the best answer to the mathematical question.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. John Tisdale, hosier, to Miss Stanford.

At Clumber Park, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, Col. Charles Craufurd, to her Grace the Duchess of Newcastle; Lord Newark acted as father.

At Workop, Mr. Robt. Hall, grocer, of Sutton, to Miss Mary Clay, of Sutton.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, aged 74, John Sherring, esq.

At Thurgaston, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. Green, farmer and grazier.

At Blithorpe, Mr. Flint, farmer.

## LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

The owners and occupiers of land in the vicinity of the Leicester navigation, who have lately been injured by the overflow of the water, are endeavouring to seek legal redress for the same.

There are now living in the family of Mrs. Allicock, of Loddington, five servants, the times of whose servitude united amount to 170 years; viz the butler 48, housekeeper 43, coachman 33, housemaid 26, cook 30 and upwards.

*Married.*] Mr. Davenport, hosier, of Leicester, to Miss Waldron.

At Oakham, Mr. Halford, draper of that place, to Miss Sewell, of Uppingham. Mr. Elias Lafargue, to Miss Baines, of Uppingham. Mr. Exton Andrews, of Wymondham, to Miss Eyre, of Ashton, Northamptonshire.

At Loughborough, Mr. Toon, draper, to Miss Adnutt, both of Markfield.

*Died.*] At Oakham, Ben. Crump, esq. who some years since served the office of high sheriff for Rutland.

At Dorset, Mr. John Prior, eldest son of Mr. Prior, of that place.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] James Clutterbuck, esq. of Hyde Court, Gloucester, to Miss Molineaux, eldest daughter of Mr. Rd. Molineaux, of Wolverhampton.

Tho. Lister, esq. of Lichfield, to Miss Harriet Seael, daughter of John Seale, esq. of Mount Boone, Devon.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Banks, to Miss W. Turner. John Lane, esq. of King's Bromley, to Mrs. Amler, relict of John Amler, esq. of Ford.

Mr. H. Perry, baker, to Mrs. Bradshaw, of the Talbot Bowling-green, Stafford.

*Died.*] At Newcastle under Lyne, Mr. Tho. Baddeley, ironmonger. Mr. Robt. Leverage. Mr. Sam. Robinson.

At his mother's, at Darlaston, Mr. James Forster, late of Bentley, farmer.

At Stafford, Mrs. Mary Stanton, aged 87.

At Burton upon Trent, aged 75, Joseph Clay, esq. formerly an eminent brewer, of that place.

After a long life of temperance and sound constitution, in his 92d year, Isaac Hawkins, esq. His very liberal and extensive charities to the poor of that town, to whom he was an unceasing benefactor, as well as towards various laudable institutions in this country, in Scotland and in Ireland, will hand down his name to posterity in everlasting remembrance.

Mr. Cooke, hatter, aged 89. Charles Letson, gent. aged 46. Benjamin Wilson, gent. formerly an eminent brewer, aged 87. And on the day preceding, Mary Jacobs, his housekeeper. At an advanced age, Mr. W. Wright, fishmonger. Also, at Horninglow, in the same parish, Mr. Jonas Allen, a respectable farmer. Mrs. Healy, wife of Mr. John Healy, of Branston, and Mr. Higgott, a respectable farmer, of Newton Solney, late of Branston in the said parish.

At Alrewas, Mr. Tho. Fisher, aged 54.

At Stafford, Mrs. Mottershaw, relict of the late T. Mottershaw, esq. of Silkmore House, near Stafford.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

At a late general meeting of the established clergy for the purpose of considering the state of religion, the following statement of facts was made, relative to the 79 parishes of which that district was composed:

Number of inhabitants	-	15042
Adults, above 14	-	11282
Average number of the ordinary congregations	} 4933	
Average of communicants at each sacrament	} 1808	

So that the ordinary number of attendants does not amount to *one-third* of the inhabitants, and the communicants not to *one-sixth* of the adults.

It also appeared, 1. That sick persons do not call in spiritual assistance. 2. That parents

rents and masters are remiss in enforcing attendance on divine worship. 3. That Sunday schools are neglected. 4. That there is a total disuse of family prayers.

The principal causes are assigned to be, 1. The circulation of seditious writings. 2. The irregular management of ale-houses. 3. The showing and removing of cattle and sheep. 4. Wakes, feasts, dancings, cock-fightings, and races on the Lord's day. 5. The remissness of church-wardens. 6. The increase of fanatical methodists, the number of whose meetings, in barns, out-houses, &c. are thirty-eight, while the meetings are only seven of the baptists and independents, and one of quakers.

The remedies proposed were, 1. To fix upon and recommend a suitable treatise on family devotion. 2. The regular clergy to set a good example by their own conduct. 3. To counteract the influence of methodism by particular expositions of the doctrines of the Christian faith. 4. To catechise and instruct youth. 5. The clergy to avoid levity and irregularity in the forms of the church. 6. An increase of vigilance in the magistrates. 7. An abolition of Sunday feasts, wakes, &c. 8. Some amendments in the Toleration Act. 9. Members of the church to have the opportunity of holding meetings for the purpose of devotion, in addition to the regular service. 10. Some systematic laws for the more regular instruction of the infant poor in religious duties.

*Married.*] After a courtship of twenty-four hours, Mr. J. Cotton, of Broughton, aged 20, to Mrs. Ann Atkin, of Dorrington, aged 63.

At Boston, after 16 days courtship, Mr. Wm. Sibsey, to Miss Ann Shaw. Captain Ashton, to Miss Willoughby.

At Spalding, Mr. T. Thorpe, jun. merchant, to Miss Cocket.

At Lincoln, Mr. Robt. Earle, to Mrs. Featherby.

*Died.*] Mr. Hickman, of Walcot, near Stamford.

At Hather, Miss Fowler, daughter of the late Jonathan Fowler, esq. of Stockton upon Tees.

At Toft, near Bourne, Sam. Jarvis, who, in consequence of his foot slipping, was suspended by the neck in a tree he had been cutting down, and was literally hanged.

At Boston, Mrs. Claypon. Aged 75, Mrs. Ann Jennett.

At Sleaford, Mr. John Fowler, surgeon, &c.

At Gedney, Mr. Simon Godfrey.

At Grayingham, aged 89, Mr. John Fletcher; he had been 63 years sexton and parish clerk.

At Stamford, Mr. James Jackson. Mr. Wm. Fletcher, butcher, late of London; he was found dead in Stamford Field.

At Evedon, near Sleaford, Mr. Fillingham, whose death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

At Portland, Mr. James Ufill.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Sarah Straw, wife of Mr. Noah Straw, aged 72. In the Castle, Mr. Wm. Johnson, farmer, of Hykeham, aged 80. Mrs. Phillips, of Kingsthorp, near Wragby. Mrs. Wetherall. Mrs. Mackiness, wife of Mr. T. Mackiness, corn merchant.

Mrs. Grove, wife of Edward Grove, esq. of Stretton Hall, near Wolverhampton, and third daughter of the Dean of Lincoln.

In the parish of Weston under Petyard, in four days, during the late frost, four persons whose ages amounted to 367.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr. Bissett's long expected magnificent Directory, descriptive of the manufactories and other curiosities of Birmingham, is now published. It is embellished with 28 superb plates, and a plan of the town.

A publican, of Birmingham, was lately convicted in the penalty of 20l. for having used camomile flowers for the purpose of bittering his ale instead of hops. An act of Queen Anne inflicts this penalty for using any bitter ingredient to serve instead of hops.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Hands, to Miss M. Millward, both of Brissnell's Ends, Handsworth. Mr. Tho. Timmins, to Mrs. Sarah Smith. Mr. Joseph Pain, upholsterer, to Miss Linden. Mr. Rd. Thompson, an opulent farmer of Sedgley, to Mrs. Matthews.

At Thornley, Mr. Wm. Longling, aged 64, to Mrs. S. Nicholls, aged 67.

At Churchover, Mr. Joseph Bull, of Daventry, to Miss Hill, of Churchover.

At Sedgley, Mr. Tho. Newton, to Mrs. Groom.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Smith, merchant. Mr. Robt. Morgan, aged 61. Mr. Wm. Mills, attorney. Mrs. Osborne, widow of the late Mr. Robt. Osborne, musician. At her house, in Somerset-place, Mrs. Mary De la Garde, formerly of Guernsey, and latterly of the Hotwells. Mrs. Rebecca Skellett, at the Hope and Anchor. Mr. Humphry Bacon, of the Swan with two Necks. Mr. John Carter, victualler. Mr. Sam. Lowbridge Freeman. Mr. John Barber, French master. Aged 73, Mrs. Piddock, wife of Mr. Piddock.

At Warwick, Mr. Twamley.

At Coventry, Mrs. Winifred Smith.

At Birmingham Barracks, Mr. Anderson, paymaster to the 4th or Queen's own regt. of dragoons.

At Ashton Cantilow, aged 68, the Rev. John Bennett, A. B. vicar of that parish, and of Ulmley Castle, Worcestershire.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

A new bank is about to be opened at Shrewsbury, under the firm of Beck, Carless, Dodson, and P. Beck.

The



The prices of grain at Shrewsbury on the 5th instant were, Wheat 17s. Barley 9s. Oats 6s. to 9s.

At a meeting of the tenants of Lord Clive's Montford estate, at Ensdon House, the 30th ult. his Lordship's annual prizes for the encouragement of turnip husbandry were adjudged as follows.

To the Rev. Mr. Hanmer, and Mr. Price, of Felton Butler, each a gold medal; to three, a large silver medal each; and six others had small silver medals.

In the preceding week, at Purflow, in the neighbourhood of Walcot, the gold medals were adjudged to Mr. Ashdown, of Brompton, and Mr. Tench, of Bromfield; five had large silver medals; and several others of the tenantry were presented with small silver medals for second-best crops.

*Married.* At Shrewsbury, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Hill, brother to Lord Berwick, rector of Thornton in Cheshire, and Berrington, in this county, to Miss F. M. Owen, second daughter of the late W. M. Owen, esq. member for the county of Montgomery. Mr. Owen, grocer, to Miss Martha Lloyd. Mr. Wm. Allen, maltster, of Cotton Hill, to Miss Oakley. Mr. Derrett, brush-maker, to Mrs. Williams. Mr. Pool, of Trefnant, to Miss M. Rawlins, daughter of Mr. Rawlins, butcher and grazier.

At Madeley, Mr. John Edmunds, printer, to Miss Harpur.

At Cardington, Mr. Benj. Corfield, of Ryton, to Miss H. Humphreys, of Cardington.

John Lane, esq. of King's Bromley, to Mrs. Amler, of Ford.

At Chetwynd, John Barton, aged 76, to Mary Bate, aged 84; both paupers of that parish.

At Hinckley, after a courtship of three days, Mr. James Watts, a respectable young farmer, aged 19, to Mrs. Mary Austin, aged 80! This is her third husband: she had buried her last about two months!

Wm. Drennan, M. D. of Dublin, to Miss Swanweeks, of Wem.

At Oswestry, Mr. Morris, surgeon, to Miss Jamieson.

At Broseley, Mr. R. Poole, of Harleston, to Miss M. Leighton, of Water's Upton.

*Died.* At Bridgenorth, Mrs. Weldon, widow of the late Mr. Weldon, organist. Mr. George Pilkington, brazier. Mr. Owen Edwards, fadler; who by his industry and frugality had obtained a considerable property.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Humphrey Jones, relict of the late J. H. Jones, of Llanfyllin, esq.

At Whitechurch, in her 20th year, Miss Anne Sophia Grant, only daughter of Mr. Grant.

Mrs. Bently, wife of Mr. Bently, of Moreton Hall, near Oswestry.

At Pontesbury, Mrs. Vaughan, widow of the late Mr. Vaughan, schoolmaster.

At Frankwell, Mr. Tho. Oakley, maltster.

At Brockton, Mr. John Dukes.

At Grimshill, Mrs. Clarke, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Clarke, M. A. rector of Moreton Corbet.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Fowler, only son of Charles Fowler, esq. Mr. Tranks, bricklayer. Mrs. Margaret Jackson.

At Day house, in the parish of Cardington, Mr. Richard Everall. Mrs. Clarke, of the Hyth, near Shrewsbury, at the age of 102.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

On the 8th, 323 pockets of hops were weighed in Worcester market, the prices were from 15l. 10s. to 16l. 16s. per cwt.

*Married.* At Worcester, Mr. Robinion, hatter, to Miss H. Cammeron.

At Kidderminster, the Rev. Tho. Weaver, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Roberts, of Kidderminster.

Mr. Joseph White, of the Hill House, Witley, to Miss Elizabeth Hill, of the Hoe, near Kidderminster.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Law, to Miss Sarah Perry, of Bilstone. Mr. Tho. Philpotts, ironmonger, to Miss Margt. Adams.

At Canon Pyton, Mr. Ashley, of Bishopstone, to Miss Tunstall, of Lawtonshope.

*Died.* At Worcester, Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. Tho. Price, attorney at law. Aged 67, Mr. Fermor. Mr. Moses Goodere, goldsmith, one of the people called quakers.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Sam. Constable.

At Inkborough, Henry Davis, a labourer; he was born in 1699, and during the long period of his existence had lived the quiet and innocent life of an ancient English husbandman. He was particularly skilful in grafting, and at the age of 96 pursued his occupation with great vigour and activity.

At Dudley, Mrs. Ann Hodgets.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The receipts of the triennial music-meeting at Hereford have enabled its benevolent patrons to extend protection in the diocese of Hereford to 19 widows and 22 orphans; in that of Gloucester, to five of the first, and 28 of the latter; and that in Worcester, to 11 widows and 16 orphans.

The rumour of Alderman Harley's intended peerage has already produced a canvass for the representation of this county.

At Hereford county sessions, seven parish officers of Codrington were convicted of a conspiracy, for procuring a marriage to be solemnized between a poor man of Bosbury and a pauper of their own parish, with an intent to burthen the inhabitants of Bosbury. They were severally fined in different penalties.

*Married.* At Leominster, Mr. W. Haynes, of Bewdley, to Miss Ann Meredith, of Kington. Mr. John Smith, of Cholfrey, to Miss Knill.

At Berkhamstead, Mr. Jones, to Miss Fall, daughter

daughter of the late Col. Fall, governor of Jersey.

At Woolhope, Mr. Joseph Stallard, to Mrs. Parsons.

*Died.*] At Credenhill, Mrs. Eckley, relict of the late Rev. Rd. Eckley.

At Much Marcle, Mrs. Jane Ellis, widow.

At Whitchurch, near Ross, the Rev. Cha. Jones Hardwick, aged 27.

At Kington, aged 87, Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Rev. Rd. Smith, rector of Croft.

At Butterly, near Bromyard, aged 80, Mr. Burrel.

At his seat, at Knill Court, Francis Garbett, esq.

At Ledbury, Mrs. Jarvis, relict of the late Mr. Jarvis, surgeon. Mrs. Bridges, of the Horfield.

At Hereford, Mrs. Holcombe, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Holcombe. Mrs. Nicholls, wife of Mr. Nicholls, attorney at law. Mrs. S. Phillips.

At Westbury, Mrs. Pytt, of Ragland.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Westbury upon Severn, Mr. Roberts, of Ross, to Miss Sier, of Westbury.

At Uley, Mr. Edw. Jackson, clothier, to Miss Ann Souls.

At Thornbury, Mr. Wm. Longlin, aged 64, to Mrs. Sophia Nicholls, aged 67.

Mr. Nind, of Hawford Mill, to Miss Best, of Tewkesbury.

At Westbury upon Trim, Rd. Llewellyn, esq. to Miss Ames, eldest daughter of Levi Ames, esq. an alderman of Bristol.

At Wotton under Edge, J. L. Harris, esq. of Stonehouse, to Miss Burland, daughter of Dr. Burland, and niece of the Baron Burland.

*Died.*] At Hereford, aged 81, Mrs. Cooke.

At Strend, of a paralytic stroke, Wm. Aldridge, esq.

At Gloucester, Mr. Powell, Chandler.

At Mr. Sykes's, Miss Fra. Eliz. Crane.

At Cam, Mrs. Littlehales, widow of the late Mr. Edmund Littlehales, draper, of Shrewsbury.

At the seat of A. Rawlinson, esq. near Lancaster, Henry Lebzeltern Creswicke, esq. of Moreton in the Marsh, in this county.

At Bicknor, aged 107, Wm. Jones, a labouring man: he retained all his faculties to the last, and had lately thatched his own cottage.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Whitchurch, Mr. John Norman, to Miss Marton Herne.

Mr. Robt. House, of Marsh Mills, near Henley, to Miss Gregory, of Wargrave.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mr. Wm. Parker, upholster. Mrs. Sarah Margetts, wife of Mr. P. Margetts, aged 60.

At Benfey, near Oxford, aged 81, Mr. W. Townsend.

At Kidlington, Mr. R. Buswell, aged 63.

At Cane-end, Mrs. Vanderitegen.

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At Shipton under Wichwood, Mr. Peter Brookes, aged 71, senior brother of the Rev. Dr. Brookes, vicar of that parish.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Thorpe, the Rev. A. D. Hake, to Mrs. Burton Phillipson, niece to the late major-general Phillipson.

At Peterborough, Mr. Cheshire to Miss Marshall. Lieutenant Coymen, a Dutch officer, on parole, to Miss Ann Whitwell. Cadet Oander Aa, a Dutch officer, to Miss L. Rose, daughter of Mr. N. Rose. Cadet Rolands, a Dutch officer, to Miss Kingston, of Thorpe, near Peterborough.

At Thrapston, Mr. Benjamin Lever to Miss Letitia Jones, daughter of Mrs. Jones, at the White-Hart-inn.

*Died.*] At Oundle, Mr. Thomas Todd, attorney at law. Mrs. Gregory.

At Kingsthorpe, the lady of E. L. Percival, esq.

At Hardington, Mrs. Rudd.

At Whittlesea, Mr. Johnson, aged 87.

At Bourn, aged 91, Mr. Dove, a respectable grazier.

At Stamford, Mr. David Spurr, aged 70.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Brill, Mr. Caswall, surgeon, to Miss Holland.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Broughton, the Rev. J. Johnson, rector of Broughton, to Miss F. A. Thomson, of Somerham.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Master WILLIAM AINGER, aged 16, of the Rev. G. Burges's Academy, Whittlesea, has had a pair of Adams's twelve inch globes awarded him by the conductors of the Monthly Preceptor, for the best essay on the question, "Is History or Biography the more improving study?"

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mr. Sennet Wyllymott, attorney, and coroner for the county. Aged 63, Mr. Wm. Senior. Mr. Robert Whitehead. Mr. C. Smithson. The Rev. T. Hodgson, nephew to Mr. Sharp, of Weeton, and formerly of Kirby Overton.

In King's College, aged 82, Robert Glyn Clobury, M. D. the senior fellow of that society, and many years a very eminent physician in that university. Mr. Robert Forster, many years hair-dresser to Clare-hall; he was eccentric in his manners, but respected as an honest man. As a token of their approbation the gentlemen of the university presented him, some years since, with a silver basin.

At Newmarket, Mr. Samuel Arnull, many years an experienced jockey on the turf, and who is supposed not to have left a better behind him. Mrs. Ann Adams, a maiden lady who had resided there almost 100 years.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Cockle, wife of Mr. Cockle, surgeon.

At Wisbeach, aged 89, Mrs. Eliz. Proud, relict of the late Rev. John Proud. Mrs. West, wife of Mr. West, surveyor and engineer.

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NORFOLK.



## NORFOLK.

Early on Tuesday morning, the 28th ult. there arose from the south a large and very luminous meteor, which passed to the westward. When a little elevated, its tail appeared like a comet, and as the tail increased, the body diminished, till the whole disappeared.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants lately held at Norwich, it was unanimously resolved to apply to parliament for a bill to pave, cleanse, light and watch that city.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Mr. Wm. Harcourt, to Mrs. Groat.

At Lakenham, Bartlett Gurney, esq. banker, of Norwich, to Miss M. Cockell, daughter of Wm. Cockell, esq. of Attelbrough.

At Swaderston, Mr. Francis Clarke, of Kewick, to Miss Taylor, of Swardston.

At East Dereham, Mr. John Dack, surgeon, to Miss Hammer.

At Norton, near Norwich, Mr. Stephen Andrews, to Mrs. Patience Allen.

At Tittleshall, Mr. W. Forby, to Miss Wright.

At Lynn, Mr. Abbey, shipmaster, to Miss A. M. Aviss.

*Died.*] At Norwich, aged 62, Mrs. Lyng, wife of Mr. Lyng, bricklayer. Aged 86, Thomas Gage, a retailer of oranges, &c. Mr. Dennis at the Hand-inn. Mr. Dawson, governor of the Duke's-palace-workhouse. Aged 66, Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. Spanks Chapman, liquor-merchant. Mr. John Barnes, carrier. Aged 64, Mrs. Capendale. Mr. Cook, lay-clerk of the cathedral. Aged 31, Miss Ives, daughter of the late John Ives, esq. merchant; an amiable, accomplished, and benevolent lady.

Mrs. Wilkins, aged 75, mother of Mr. Wilkins, patentee of Norwich Theatre. Mrs. Carter, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Carter. Mrs. Catherine Smith, widow. Mr. George Webster, son of Mr. Webster at the Maiden-head-inn.

At Great-Yarmouth, aged 58, Mr. Richard Pitt, parish-clerk. Aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Ramey. Mrs. Church.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Wright, of Fincham.

At Upwell, Mr. Page Burton, carpenter and millwright.

At West Walton, Mr. N. Coker, farmer and grazier.

At Dyng, Mr. Thomas Hamerton, paper-maker, aged 66.

At Thorpe, near Norwich, Mr. John Barnby, aged 84; he was endued with a sociable and susceptible mind, an engaging liberality and fluency of manners, and enjoyed all the blessings without the tumults of life.

At Bryland Hall, Mourningshorpe, Mr. John Coles, farmer.

At Wrenningham, aged 82, Mrs. Grace Thurston, wife of Mr. Thurston, farmer.

At Thetford, aged 62, Mrs. Ann Wright. Aged 64, Mrs. Sherring.

At Portingland, Mr. Wm. Beverly, farmer,

aged 78. Aged 61, the Rev. Dr. Cooper, rector of Motley and Yilverton, and father of R. B. Cooper, esq. of Dursley, in the county of Gloucester.

At Lynn, Mr. W. Rose, clerk of the post-office there. Mrs. Balls, aged 86. Mrs. S. Bagge, sister to Wm. and T. Bagge, esqrs. Aged 82, Mrs. Ashley. Mrs. Elizabeth Goffe, aged 72. Mrs. Mary Cook, aged 63. Mrs. Hackers. Mr. E. Robotham, aged 57.

At Martham, aged 79, Mrs. Jane French, relict of the Rev. Richard French, rector of Bergh Apton.

At Hoveton St. Peter, aged 68, Mr. Benjamin Wells.

## SUFFOLK.

The magistrates of Ipswich have caused the following admonition to be painted in large letters over the door leading to their council chamber: "*Of all antidotes against crimes, the most humane, the most salutary, and the most powerful, is—RELIGION.*"

*Married.*] Rev. James Hitch, rector of Westerfield, to Miss Bolton, of Akenham.

At Ipswich, Mr. Grabb, grocer, to Miss Ann Chapman. Mr. Hiam Walton, grocer, to Miss Elizabeth Spurgen, of Hatfield Peverell, Essex.

Robert Bradstreet, esq. of Higham-hall, to Miss Adlam, of Mason's-bridge, near Hadleigh.

Mr. John Brown, to Miss Susannah Branch, both of Hinderclay.

Mr. Robert Linstead, of Woodbridge, draper, to Miss Blake, of Hoo.

Lieut. Godfrey, of the Suffolk fencible cavalry, to Miss Pogson, of Bury.

*Died.*] At Bury, Mr. George Adkin, tailor. Mrs. Crisp, wife of Mr. Crisp, of the King's Arms Inn. Samuel Young, eldest son of Mr. William Young, of Southgate-street. Mrs. Crouch, widow.

At Bungay, aged 71, Mrs. Rackham.

At Bentley, Nathaniel Whimper, esq.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Ann Adams, spinster, aged 99.

At Hadleigh, Mr. Joseph Brownsmith, farrier. Mr. Thomas Brookes, stay-maker.

At Ipswich, aged 75, Mr. John Ashbridge, musician, late of Lambeth. Aged 63, Mrs. Crabb, wife of Mr. Crabb, keeper of Ipswich jail. Mrs. Johnson.

## ESSEX.

A Monthly Magazine has been commenced at Chelmsford, which, from its attention to local and generally interesting topics, appears to deserve the encouragement of the inhabitants of the county of Essex. The editor is a man of taste and humour. Scorning the vulgar comparison of an Essex-man to an Essex-calf, he has engraved a calf's-head for his frontispiece, and in the course of the work has given place to the following neat epigram:

"*The Editor's Apology for being a Calf.*  
"IN every quarter of this world so wide,  
"John Bull means Englishman—this same  
world's pride:

"Proud

"Proud may an Essex Calf then surely be;  
"A true descendant of John Bull is he."

A new weekly paper, entitled the Essex Herald, has been announced for publication at Chelmsford on the 27th of February.

*Married.*] At Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas Cooper, horse-dealer, to Miss D. Markham. Lieut. Abbott, of the 40th regiment of foot, to Miss Williams. Mr. Thomas Hodges, of Little Baddow, brewer, to Miss Elizabeth Davey, of Leigh's Lodge, Felsted.

At Halsted, Mr. John Crump, aged 65, to Miss Phillips, aged 18.

At Great Clacton, Mr. Robert Feedham, to Miss Jemima Champion, of Little Clacton.

Mr. Sheldrake, of Hadleigh, to Miss Sheldrake, of Stoneham, Suffolk.

At Framfdon, Mr. Daniel Dewall, farmer, to Miss Smith, of Kettleburgh.

At Thaxted, Mr. John Brand, of Park Farm, to Mrs. Wilther, of Goddard's Farm.

*Died.*] At Chelmsford, Mrs. Hollingsworth, wife of Mr. Hollingsworth, bricklayer.

Mrs. Swaine, wife of Mr. Swaine, of Rochford.

At Thaxted, Mr. Benjamin Livermore.

At Romford, Miss Tyler, daughter of Mr. John Tyler.

Mr. Henry Goody, farmer. Mr. William Sturdy, stone-mason.

At Harwich, Mrs. Farmer, of Rushmere, near Ipswich.

At Dunton, Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. Hunt, farmer.

At Great Waltham, Mrs. Willis, widow of the late Mr. Willis, of Old Park Farm.

At Ather, Mr. Robert Poole, a respectable farmer, of Claret-hall.

At Danbury, Mr. Matthew Nicholls, farmer.

At High Easter, Mr. Thomas Saltmarsh, of Crompt's Farm.

At Bradwell, aged 52, Mrs. Keys, wife of Mr. G. Keys, sen.

At Lexden, near Colchester, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Wright, suddenly, whilst feeding her child.

Mrs. Cooke, wife of Mr. Cooke, shoe-maker.

At Castle Hedingham, Barker Myall, esq.

At Woodford, Mr. Joseph Loder.

#### KENT.

A plan is in agitation to unite the Medway and Thames, just below Gravesend, by a spacious cut, which will open a communication between London, Chatham, and Sheerness. The navigation from Gravesend to Chatham, which is now between 30 and 40 miles, will not then exceed eight.

*Married.*] At Margate, Mr. James Warren, printer, to Miss Mitchener.

At Lydinge, Mr. Richard Marsh, of Hawkinge, to Miss Sarah Prebbuel.

At Biddenham, Mr. William Downs, fadler, to Miss Mary Bourne. Mr. Stephen Paine, bricklayer, to Miss Ann Gravett.

At Canterbury, Mr. James James, com-

mander of the Eagle prison ship, to Miss M. Copp, of Chatham. Mr. Barns, corn-factor, to Miss Harvey. Mr. Harvey, coach-master, to Miss Callow.

At Upper Deal, Mr. John George, baker, at Ramsgate, to Miss Shrewsbury. Mr. John Frost, to Miss Mummery.

At Folkestone, Mr. John Hight, to Miss S. Minter.

Mr. Thomas Walker, farmer, of Farthingloe, to Miss Loud, of Barton, near Dover.

At Herne, Mr. John Collard, jun. to Miss Overdean, of Chislet.

At Lydd, Mr. J. Edsell, of Dymchurch, to Miss E. Calloway.

*Died.*] At his seat at Harbledown, near Canterbury, George Gipps, Esq. M. P. for that city for the four last parliaments.

At his house in St. George's, Solomon Sammon, gent.

Mrs. Crow, wife of lieut. Crow, of the navy. Mr. Oldman. Mr. Arnold, aged 85. Mr. George Wardle, aged 83.

At his seat at Danson, Sir John Boyd, bart.

At New Romney, aged 76, Mr. William Macklelland, of Ashford.

At Bunchley, aged 88, Mrs. Springer.

At Marden, suddenly, Mrs. Gilbert, wife of Mr. Gilbert.

At Woodchurch, Mr. John East, farmer.

At Faversham, Mr. Robert Page, formerly of the Dolphin Inn; and two days afterwards, his brother, Mr. Richard Page.

At Deal, Mr. J. Stanley, aged 59. Mr. John Partridge, sen.

At Eythorn, Mrs. Sayer, relict of the late Thomas Sayer.

At Sandgate, aged 54, Mr. H. Andrews.

At Godmersham, aged 85, Mr. Benjamin Andrews.

At Folkestone, Mr. William Gittins, aged 72. Mrs. Smith.

At Sittingbourne, Miss Elizabeth Fauflott, eldest daughter of Mr. Fauflott.

At Ash, Mr. Benjamin Rouse, sen.

At Woodnesborough, Mrs. Stephens, relict of the late O. Stephens, esq.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Coleman, at the Dog and Bear. Aged 80, Mrs. Comber. Mr. Squier Bath, lieutenant in the Maidstone volunteers.

At Stilling-Minnis, Mr. Robert Jull, aged 83; and a few days afterwards Mrs. Ann Jull, his widow, aged 87.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Williams, aged 70. Mrs. Pott, aged 67.

At Rochester, Mr. Spice, who was one of the aldermen, and had been six times mayor of that city.

At Hemsted, near Cranbrook, the Lady of T. H. Hodges, esq.

At Brompton, Mr. Smythe, one of the clerks of the pay-office at Chatham.

At Langdon, Mrs. Whitehead, after an hour's indisposition; and on the following day Mr. Whitehead, her husband.

At Farlinge, near Margate, Mr. Thomas Solly, aged 21.



## SURRY.

A proposal for Subscriptions has been published; and a survey is now making by Mr. R. Dodd, engineer, for a Canal, or Water Communication, between the Thames at Rotherhithe and the river Wey, a length of about 28 miles, and uniting so many populous towns to the metropolis, that the proposals infer, "such an immense water communication may, probably, not be equalled in the universe."

## SUSSEX.

His Majesty's sloop of war, the *Brazen*, was lately wrecked upon a reef of rocks at Westmids Rope, about two miles from Newhaven; and notwithstanding every exertion, all the crew (consisting of 154 persons), except one man, perished.

Miss Bishop, aged 12, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop, bart. M. P. of Parham in this county, has had an Achromatic Telescope upon a stand awarded to her by the conductors of the Monthly Preceptor, for the best translation of a given passage in *Telemaque*.

*Died.*] At Brighton, Mrs. Wayte, widow of the late Rev. Tho. Wayte, rector of Ongar in Essex.

At Chichester, aged 55, the Rev. Robert Edwards, M. A. late rector of East Wittering, and vicar of Oving.

At Lewes, Mrs. Higgins. Mrs. Ridge, wife of Mr. Ridge, late of Iford.

At Leigh, near Havant, John Lellyett, a respectable farmer.

## BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Reading, Phillip Ditcher, esq. to Mrs. Parflow, widow of Major Parflow, of the King's own Dragoons, and daughter of the Honourable Sir Jacob Wolfe, bart.

*Died.*] At Reading, Mrs. French, aged 68, Mrs. Lovimore. Mr. Stephen Francum. Mrs. Orson. Mrs. Rider, wife of Mr. Rider, at the Star. Mr. Richardson, many years senior Town-sergeant of Reading.

At Eton, Mr. John Cox, poulterer.

## HAMPSHIRE.

At the late Quarter Sessions, at Portsmouth, a person of the name of Fuller, who was convicted of regrating poultry and other articles, was fined 20l.

The following paragraph, in manuscript, was found a few days ago stuck up in the market place at Romsey.

"Death to take this down,

TAKE NOTICE,

Bakers and Bigge Dons  
and beware of fire and tongs  
if you do not lower the bread  
you will soon lose your blood  
We dont care for your Volunteers  
that will not put us in any fears  
we will soon put the bakehouses in one fire,  
if you dont lower it to our desire  
and this is fined by

We jestone and twenty" (21 Xs or marks.)

The mayor and corporation have offered a reward of 50l. for the discovery of the author or authors.

*Married.*] At Great Yarmouth, Lieut. Benj. Wilkinson, of his Majesty's ship *Monarch*, to Miss Clyde, of Biddeford, Devon.

At Kingston, George Harding, esq. a captain in the 44th regiment, to Miss Champion, of Kingston. William Johnson, esq. purser of the *Gladiator*, to Miss Griffiths, daughter of Mr. Griffiths, of Portsmouth Dock-yard. Mr. Tho. Rogers, of the Ordnance, to Mrs. Hale, of Portsea. Captain Seward, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Eveleigh, daughter of Colonel Eveleigh of the Royal Engineers.

*Died.*] At Winchester, Mr. Tho. Searle, many years head turnkey, at the county gaol. Aged 78, Mr. Marriner.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Lear, sail-maker.

On her way from Andover to Winchester, in a caravan, Mrs. Colson, of Hurfley.

Suddenly, Lieut. B. Reynolds, of his Majesty's ship *Ceres*, at Portsmouth; who was seized with an apoplexy whilst playing at back-gammon.

At his mother's house at Lyndhurst, in a rapid decline, in the 20th year of his age, Thomas Maitland, esq. 2nd son of the late Thomas Maitland, and grandson of General Mathew.

At Gosport, an aged seaman, named Edw. Hardcastle. He was celebrated for the following exploit:—During the visit which the Duke of York paid to Admiral Rodney on board the *Marlborough*, in 1761; he got to the very top of the vane of the mainmast, and stood there on his head, waving his hat several times with his foot.

## WILTSHIRE.

In addition to the Subscriptions lately made for completing the Salisbury and Southampton Canal, the progress of which has been interrupted for want of money, the Earl of Radnor has subscribed 1000l.

A barn, cow-house, and other out buildings, were lately destroyed by fire at Whiteparish. Anonymous letters, threatening a mischief of this kind, had previously been sent to the occupier and other farmers, and a quantity of corn had in consequence been removed from this barn.

The following important fact has been confirmed by the Earl of Pembroke, that if the oats given to horses are first broken, *not ground*, in a mill, the same quantity will prove doubly nutritious. His lordship directed an experiment to be made with six horses. To one set he ordered the usual quantity of oats, and to the other one half the quantity. After a trial of six weeks, the six horses which had been fed with only half the quantity of the oats grossly broken, and had done the same work, were really in as good, if not better condition, than those who had been fed with the whole quantity unbroken.

*Married.*] Joseph Mortimer, esq. of Trowbridge-hall, to Miss Caroline Beddingfield. E. A. Harold, of Marlborough, to Miss Woodham, of Swindon.

At Bristol, the Rev. Mr. Gauntlett, of Tilthead, to Miss A. J. Davies, daughter of the Rev. Ed. Davies, rector of Coychurch, Glamorganshire.

*Died*] At Salisbury, Mrs. Baker, relict of the late E. Baker, esq.

At Santa Cruz, Thomas Bradshaw, esq. late of Wilbury-house, in this county.

At Britford, near Salisbury, Mrs. Morris, wife of the Rev. Mr. Morris, vicar of that parish.

At Bapton, aged 79, Mrs. Davis.

At Wilby, Mr. Potticary, a respectable farmer.

At Marlborough, Mrs. Funnell.

At Charlton, near Malmesbury, the seat of the Earl of Suffolk, the Hon. Miss Howard, only sister of his Lordship.

#### DORSETSHIRE

The principal farmers of this county have determined to establish two Wool Fairs in the year at Dorchester. One at St. James's Fair (Aug. 5.), and the other at Candlemas (Feb. 13.); and accordingly at the late Fair, each farmer produced not less than 4 tods of 28lb. each.

A public show of cattle was established at Wareham on the 8th instant. and will be continued every third Saturday, till the 3d of May inclusive.

*Married*] At Sherborne, Mr. Dan. Penny, maion, to Miss Grange; his fifth wife.

*Died*] At Shillington, Mr. Rob. Candy,

At Dorchester, Mrs. Templeman, wife of the Rev. N. Templeman, rector of the Holy Trinity and St. Peter's, in Dorchester.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE

*The Stranger's Friend Society at Bath*; instituted about ten years since, is of a description that does high honour to its founders. The design is to *seek* in the abodes of wretchedness for all *strangers*, whose sole recommendation is their misery and distress! Public Beggars are excepted. They have now 60 objects of charity on their books. The amount of the subscriptions, &c. received last year was about 120l. the expenditures, 140l.

At the Bristol Dispensary in the course of last year, two hundred and eight poor lying-in women were delivered.—Five hundred and sixty-three sick patients were recovered, and fifty-nine were relieved. The increased finances of this benevolent institution have enabled the managers to announce their intention of extending its benefits.

The venerable Parsonage-house at Norton St. Phillips, near Bath, has lately been destroyed by fire.

Mr. NENEMIAH BARTLEY, of Bristol, has been elected Secretary to the Bath Agricultural Society, in the room of Mr. Wm. MATTHEWS, who, during so many years, filled the situation with singular honour to himself, and great benefit to the public.

On Wednesday morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. King (Master of the Cere-

monies), in Harrington-place, Bath. So sudden and rapid were the flames, that Mr. and Mrs. King, with their family and servants, had but just time to escape naked as they got out of bed. The house was nearly consumed, and the furniture totally destroyed.

*Married*] At Bath, John Gittins Archer, esq. of Barbadoes, to Miss Vassall, daughter of the late John Vassall, esq. of Bath. Mr. Salmon, printer, to Miss L. Invetto, daughter of Sig. Invetto. Mr. Redman, attorney, to Miss E. English.

At Bristol, Mr. Thomas Huish, tyler, &c. to Miss Beven, of Clifton.

At Old Cleve, James McTaggart, esq. of Bristol, merchant, to Miss Ann Hamilton, daughter to the late Capt. W. H. of the Navy.

At Kingstanley, Mr. William Page, to Miss S. Etheridge.

At Yatton, Mr. James Day, to Miss Ann Wornell, of Court-Old-Wick.

At Wells, Mr. Peter Fowler, to Miss Painter, milliner.

At Kilmington, the Rev. Mr. Parry, of Denbigh, to Miss Lush, third daughter of the late Mr. Lush.

*Died*] At Bath, Mrs. Hewitt, of Marlborough. Capt. Cha. Locke, of his Majesty's ship Inspector. Mrs. Piercy, of Plymouth Dock. Mr. G. Warner. F. B. Nightingale, esq. 5th son of Sir E. Nightingale, bart. of Kneefworth-house, Cambridgeshire. In her 79th year, Mrs. Moor, mother of Mrs. Ewing, in Westgate-street.

At Briflington, John Adams, esq.

At his house in Queen-square, Rear-Admiral Ourry, a gentleman universally respected for the amiableness of his manners, and for his inflexible attachment to the duties of religion and virtue.

In the prime of life, the wife of Mr. E. Horton.

At Bristol, Mr. Blennin, silk-dyer. J. Sloper, esq. of Devizes. Mrs. Lewis. Mrs. Link, wife of Mr. Link, brazier. Mrs. Vaughan, wife of Mr. T. G. Vaughan.

At Mrs. Smith's, College-street, Miss Maria Carpenter, sister to Lieut. J. Carpenter, of the Endymion frigate.

At her mother's in the Park, Miss Mary Ward, youngest daughter of the late Fra. Ward, esq. Miss Snelling, eldest daughter of Mr. Snelling, brewer.

At Bridgewater, in the bloom of youth, Miss Sealy, eldest daughter of John Sealy, esq. and sister-in-law to Dr. Gibbes, of Bath; a young lady much admired for beauty and talents.

At Bedminster, Mr. Wm. Reynolds, chief-engineer of Bedminster Coal-Works.

At Huntspill, Mr. Tho. Greenwood, jun. surgeon of that place, highly distinguished for his professional abilities.

At Curry-Rivel, aged 90, Mrs. Sperry. She was nurse to the present Earl of Chatham and Mr. Pitt; and, since then, has been liberally supported by the Countess of Chatham.



At Dinder, near Wells, aged 56, John Lovell, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices for this county, late mayor of Wells, and brother to Mr. Joseph Lovell, of Bristol.

At Crewkerne, Lieut. Crane, son of Dr. Crane, of that place, and first lieutenant of his Majesty's Marine forces.

At Taunton, aged 76, Mr. Tho. Parsons, formerly an eminent coal-merchant.

At Wells, Mrs. Stride, widow of the late Mr. John Stride.

At Compton Pauncefoot, Miss Palmer, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Palmer.

At East Hayes, Mr. J. Vernham, late of the Black Swan, in Bath.

## DEVONSHIRE.

We have the pleasure to announce that a public subscription library has lately been established at TAVISTOCK, on a liberal plan, under the conduct of a treasurer and committee. The terms are one pound per annum. We hope the example will be followed by other of the numerous towns in the western counties, which are still without either a reading society, or a modern public library. It should be recollected, that with proper management, a subscription of one pound per annum from fifty persons, will, in twenty years, raise an useful and splendid library of four thousand of the best books in the English language.

*Married*] At Exeter, Mr. B. W. Johnson, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Radford, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Radford, of Lapford.

At Woolfordisworthy, Mr. Thomas Lake (one of the fortunate heroes of the late *Ethalion* frigate) to Miss Elizabeth Manley.

At Totnefs, Samuel Adams, esq. to Miss Bentall, daughter of J. Bentall, esq. mayor of that place.

At Budock, near Falmouth, Mr. McQuid, aged 32, to Mrs. E. Crabtree, aged 76.

*Died*] At Exeter, Mrs. Jarvoise, wife of Mr. Jarvoise. Mrs. Reed, wife of Mr. Reed, sadder. Samuel Milford, esq. one of the proprietors of the City Bank.

At Topsham, aged 81 years, Mrs. Lucy Worton, relict of the late Mr. Robert Worton, who, through the whole course of her life, enjoyed uninterrupted health.

At Exmouth, Capt. Manning of the sea fencibles.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Elizabeth Cockey, niece of Dr. Brooke, after a short illness, the effect of a continued excess of sensibility occasioned by the almost sudden death, a few months before, of a loving and tender husband.

Miss Jane How, daughter of the late Mr. How.

At Dittesham, near Dartmouth, Nic. Kendall, esq.

At Columpton, Miss Moncton, daughter of Mrs. Pulsford.

At Otterton, aged 28, Mrs. Warren, relict of N. Warren, esq. of Mincombe.

At Iddefleigh parsonage, the Rev. W. Tarker, well known in the literary world for his faithful translation of Pindar, his

spirited Ode to the Warlike Genius of Great Britain, and many other productions, which evince learning and critical taste. Like too many followers of the Muses, affluence seldom deigned to smile upon this their votary; and though his publications procured him lyric wreaths, yet he constantly had to struggle with penury, and often with oppression.

## WALES.

*Married.*] At Llanymneck, Lieutenant Davies, of the 36th regt. to Miss Ann Llewellyn, of that place.

At Hawarden, Sam. Grindley, esq. of Tregarnedd, clerk of the peace for the county of Anglesey, to Miss Bradley, of Holihead.

At Wrexham, Mr. Sam. Hughes, grocer, to Miss Ellis.

At Glamorgan, Mr. David Davis of Myrthyr, to Miss Mary Stephens, of Bath.

*Died.*] At Bala, Merionethshire, Mr. Evan Evans, surgeon; a gentleman much respected for his extensive knowledge in other branches of science, as well as for his skill in surgery and physic. Rich. Meredith, esq. of Pentrebychan, near Wrexham.

At Talgarth, in Brecon, aged 39, Mr. Charles Morgan.

At Newcastle, in Carmarthenshire, aged 88, Mrs. Lewis.

At Carmarthen, Mrs. Rofs, wife of Mr. Rofs, printer.

[The Rev. William Thomas, whose death was noticed in our magazine for October, was born at Eglwrynnyd, near Margam, in Glamorganshire, South Wales; initiated at Cowbridge, under Dr. Durell, and sent to Oxford to complete his education. He there took the degree of M. A. procured a fellowship, and continued many years tutor in Pembroke College. Sir Watkin Williams Wynne and the Duke of Beaufort attended his instructions, and the latter ever continued in the most intimate terms of friendship with him. Mr. T. whilst at Oxford, made considerable inquiries into the Welsh language: I have seen in his library a letter from Evan Evans, generally called *Evan brydyddbir*, or *the long-metre bard*, containing a poem of Llywarchhên, with a Latin translation by Mr. Evans—this poem was produced by Mr. Evans, and others by Mr. Thomas, about the time that Ossian first appeared, in order to show the literati at Oxford that the muse of Cambria was as sublime and powerful as the sister muse of their northern contemporaries. Mr. Thomas, after quitting the university, became chaplain to Lord Vernon, and proceeded ardently in the study of works of antiquity and taste, and it is to his fondness of the Celtic or Welsh language that we owe the "*Dissertatio de Bardis*," which the indolent but erudite Evans undertook soon after the correspondence before alluded to, in behalf of the poets of Wales. His liberal way of thinking was extraordinary, and must be attributed to his superior understanding, his extensive

extensive acquirements, and his good opinion of mankind. The Methodist and Arian, High Church and Low Church, Bigot and Freethinker, all felt his affection and friendship, as far as their conduct tended to the good of society: in no instance has he appeared illiberal to the enemies of the church, though he himself never deviated from the most exact observance of church discipline. Mason, the poet, was among his acquaintance, and his muse has eternalized the enchanting situation of Briton-ferry. The present Bishop of Durham, when Bishop of Landaff, had such respect for Mr. Thomas's character and talents, that he appointed him Chancellor of the Diocese, and showed every mark of attention and friendship likely to distinguish unassuming virtue. Mr Thomas at one time made considerable progress in the Oriental languages; a Lexicon Heptaglotton, and other works, of which the late Bishop, now of Durham, made him a present, show that his industry in that branch of ancient

literature was worthy of notice. Sir John Scott, now Lord Eldon, was his particular friend and regular correspondent to the end of his life. He lived at Baglan, a most agreeable situation surrounded by beautiful gardens, and commanding a view of Swansea Bay; his library was large and well chosen, and consisted principally of classics, history, biography, antiquities, and polite literature. Most of his books contained various slips of paper on which were observations of his own, which on many subjects evinced extensive and consummate erudition. Dr. Bradley's Lectures on Astronomy were in his possession, fairly written out from notes he took in attending the instructions of that eminent and famous astronomer. The most striking characters of Mr. Thomas's disposition were sincerity and humility; he never thirsted after fame, yet fame followed him; was never dissipated, but always gay; he was not assumingly religious, yet always sincerely pious. Such was the Rev. Mr. William Thomas of Baglan.

SIR,

## NOTICE OF ERRATA.

I SHALL esteem it as a particular favour, if you will allow me to correct an erroneous paragraph, which appeared in your obituary for last month. Daniel Malthus, esq. is there mentioned as the translator of some pieces, from the French and German; I can say from certain knowledge, that he did not translate them. The turn of his mind very little disposed him to imitation, or to the copying in any way the works of others. Whatever he wrote, was drawn from the original and copious source of his own fine understanding and genius; but, from his singularly unostentatious and retired character, and his constant desire to shun every thing that might attract notice, will probably never be known as his.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &amp;c.

Feb. 19th, 1800.

T. ROBERT MALTHUS.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE cargoes of the EAST INDIA Fleet, lately arrived from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay consist of the following articles, viz.

	Pieces.		Pieces.
Coast Piece Goods, Muslins, .	11,840	Bengal Piece Goods, Muslins, .	34,144
Calicoes, .	144,144	Calicoes, .	30,081
Prohibited, .	130,734	Prohibited, .	10,763
Surat Piece Goods, Calicoes, .	2,100	Ajengo and Mahe Piece Goods, .	22,558
Prohibited, .	91,644		
Sugar, 1611 bags, .	2,017 cwt.	Distilled Oil of Nutmegs, 55 quart bottles,	
Cochineal, 4 chests, .	829 lb.	Cardamoms, 5 bags, .	265 lb.
Pepper, 1149 bags, .	100,000 lb.	Cinnamon, .	730 lb.
Black Pepper, .	2,441,117 lb.	Raw Silk, 184 bales, 2 bundles, 25,057 lb.	
Nutmegs, in husk, .	50,040 lb.	Saltpetre, 9764 bags, .	18,558 cwt.
Ditto, Amboyna, ditto, .	182 lb.	Lack Lake, 8 boxes, .	2,053 lb.
Cloves, .	34,638 lb.	Opium, 25 boxes, .	3,985 lb.
Mace, .	18,26 lb.	Carmenia wool, 4 bales, .	804 lb.

Besides Privilege Goods, consisting chiefly of Cotton-Wool, Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Cochineal, Indigo, and other Drugs.

Raw Sugars continue to advance, as there has been of late a greater demand for exportation; the destruction of a considerable quantity by fire may likewise have had some little influence on the price in London. St. Kitt's are from 60s. to 82s. per cwt. St. Vincent's, Nevis, Jamaica, and Tortola, from 58s. to 79s. Grenada, from 57s. to 80s. Ditto, clayed 67s. to 68s. Dominica, Antigua, Barbadoes, Martinico, and St. Domingo, 58s. to 78s. Refined Sugars are of course advanced. Lump Sugars are from 91s. to 104s. Single Loaves, from 98s. to 110s. and Powder Loaves, from 110s. to 120s.

Coffee is likewise higher within the last three or four weeks. Good Coffee is at present from 132s. to 144s. per cwt. Fine Coffee, from 145s. to 158s.

Spanish-Wool has lately risen a little; Leonese is at present from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. Segovia, from 4s. to 4s. 5d. Soria, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d. and Seville, from 3s. to 3s. 10d.

Cotton-



*Cotton-Wool* has advanced about 1d. per pound.

*Grass-Seeds* have advanced considerably notwithstanding the late importations of this article from France and Holland. Foreign Red Clover is from 2l. to 6l. 5s. per cwt. White Ditto, from 2l. 15s. to 6l.

The PUBLIC FUNDS continued pretty steady for several weeks, notwithstanding the expectation of a large loan, 3 per cent. Consol. being from 60 to 61 from the beginning of the month to the 21st, the day on which the loan was negotiated, when they got to 62, but fell a little the next day. The amount of the loan was fixed at 20,500,000l. making 32,185,000l. new stock, and though it was taken on terms less advantageous to the subscribers than any of the loans during the present war, it immediately bore a premium from 2 to 3 per cent. which however has since been somewhat less.

During last season the following number of Ships were cleared out at Elsinour, viz. English 2599, —Dutch 1571, —American 152, —Papenburgers 97, —Oldenburgers 3, —Lubeckers 54, —Portuguese 2, —Swedish 1074, —Prussians 1420, —Rostockers 137, —Hamburgers 5, —Bremermen 61, —Russians 13, —Total 7848.

### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

HOWEVER unfavourable the severity of the frost and suddenness of the thaws in the last month might be to the growth of the young wheats, and to the carrying on of the various necessary operations of husbandry, the general mildness of the greatest part of the present, has tended very materially to redress the injuries that were sustained. The wheat crops for the most part, but more especially such as had the advantage of being put into the ground early, are considerably improved in their appearance, particularly so far as respects their vigour and colour. In a great many instances in different districts they cover the ground well, and are free from patchiness, which often takes place after sudden alterations of frost and thaw. Such, indeed, as were sown at late periods, seem to have suffered less than was commonly supposed, and are coming forward in a more promising manner than could have been expected from the changeable state of the weather about the close of the last, and beginning of the present year. During the chief part of the month the very essential business of manuring has been carried on with the greatest alertness and expedition. Most of the hay districts, particularly those of the later kinds, have had their fields well coated and properly wrought in. Some has likewise been carried out upon those fallows which are intended for barley in the more southern counties, such fallows being now in considerable state of preparation in these places; but in the northern parts of the kingdom, in Wales and Scotland, but little has yet been done in rendering the lands suitable for the reception of the barley crops, as the sowing of this grain commences at a later period. Nor has the plough been idle for these several last weeks in scarcely any part of the island. In the midland and other districts more to the south, besides the barley fallows, much other field work has been begun; while in the northern counties the old leys and other grounds have been broken up for the oat crops. The two last weeks of the month have also been extremely favourable for the cutting, plating, and planting of hedges, and for the clearing up of ditches, as well as for many other of the smaller operations of the farmer. While such uncommon scarcity of wheat is experienced, every step should be taken, every encouragement given, to provide for the ensuing year; with this view, and in order to save as much as possible the present scanty stock of this sort of grain, the *sibbling of spring wheat* ought to be practised, as far as it can be, in all soils that will admit of it; for though the quantity per acre, in this way, cannot be so great, on the whole there may be a considerable produce.

*Grain*, from the general deficiency in its produce and the badness of its quality in many cases, still keeps a little on the advance. The average of England and Wales, by the last returns, was for *Wheat* 107s. 1d. for *Rye* 70s. 5d. for *Barley* 49s. 1d. and for *Oats* 33s. 7d. per quarter. In Bucks, the average was 116s. and in Northumberland 79s. 10d. being the highest and the lowest of the county prices.

*Potatoes*, though they must now be disposed of from their tendency to sprout, still keep up their prices. In the London warehouses they sell from 4s. to 12s. the hundred weight, according to sort and quality.

*Cattle*. The dearth and scarcity of hay and many other articles necessary to the feeding and rearing of animals, added to the extensive sale of them for some time past in a half fed state, must render good fat stock extremely scarce and high in price. And lean stock will soon, no doubt, considerably advance, as the demand is daily increasing. *Beef* fetches, in Smithfield, making the offal, from 3s. 4d. to 5s. 2d. per stone of eight pounds.

*Sheep*. Good fat Mutton, from the failures in the crops of turnips, their not being so good in quality as usual, and the injury which they have sustained from the frosts and other causes, is becoming every day more difficult to be obtained, consequently is on the advance in price. One circumstance however is, that the rot, notwithstanding the uncommon wetness of the autumn and winter months, has yet made its appearance very little among these animals. Lambs are in general fine, and have lately done well in fattening; though from the dearth of the different articles which are necessary for the purpose, they must sell high. *Mutton* sells, in Smithfield, from 4s. to 5s. per stone.

*Hogs* are becoming more scarce, from various causes.

*Hay* is advancing in price. *Straw* is also dear, though somewhat lower than it has been.